

TEXTILE BULLETIN

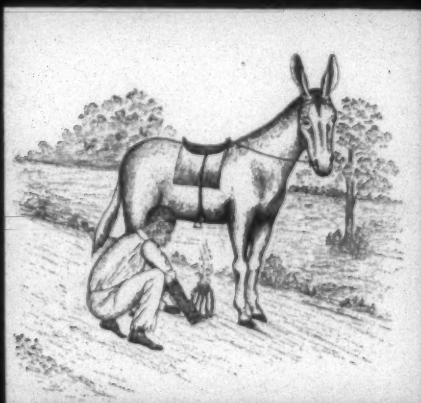
Vol. 46

APRIL 19, 1934

No. 8

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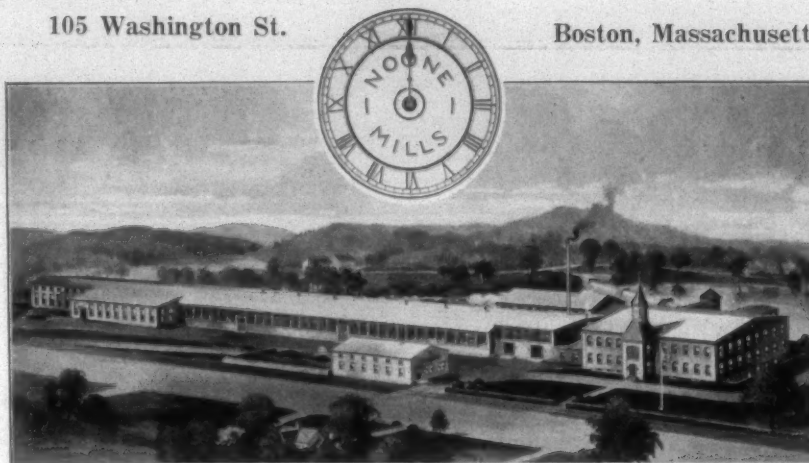
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 46—No. 8

APRIL 19, 1934

Mills Plan To Spend Millions For Plant Improvement

POTENTIAL outlay of \$100,000,000 for capital goods equipment by the cotton textile industry during the next 18 months is indicated in a survey just completed by the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

The expenditure is conditioned on assurances to industry of the same constructive co-operation from the legislative branch of the Government as has characterized its relations with the National Recovery Administration, according to George Sloan, chairman of the Code Authority, and of the Consumers' Goods Industries Committee, to whom the report was made.

Similar surveys are being made in other consumers' goods industries to determine what may be done to further relieve unemployment and toward the activation of capital goods industries.

Some 500 mills representing 15,000,000 spindles, or one-half of the industry—mills both large and small and located throughout the textile producing States in New England and the South were covered in the survey reported by Mr. Sloan.

Of the total potential expenditure, nearly \$14,000,000 represents commitments already entered into for replacement machinery; and of the balance, 60 per cent would be spent for manufacturing equipment, 25 per cent for manufacturing plant construction and other construction including: houses, power buildings, warehouses, transmission lines, etc., and the remainder for auxiliary machinery such as power generators, elevators, trucks, tractors and repair or replacement projects not included above.

The survey was undertaken at the recommendation of the Consumers' Goods Industries Committee with the realization, Mr. Sloan pointed out, that nine-tenths of the unemployment in the United States is outside of the consumers goods industries and that the employment situation is especially acute in the production of capital goods.

"In view of the fact that reports were received from a cross-section representing one-half of the industry we are justified in assuming," continued Mr. Sloan, "that statistics from all units would reflect a potential outlay of \$100,000,000. The figures relate in the main, not to commitments actually made, but, to commitments which the cotton mills of the United States are desirous of making, if certain serious obstacles can be removed. Undoubtedly the same situation, with the same hesitancy to make capital expenditure exists in industry generally.

"The unanimity with which the mills have defined the

obstacles to proceeding with the program of durable goods expenditures, which we all desire, is worthy of particular attention. Mill after mill stresses a lack of confidence in making investments due to the fact that there are pending in Congress such measures as the Wagner Bill and the Connery Bill which threaten both increased labor cost and disruption of existing and generally satisfactory relations between employer and employee. Here are a few representative extracts from replies:

"We do not intend to make any except absolutely essential purchases, cut to a minimum, until coercion of industry abates. Manufacturers are already subject to an excess of restrictions and threat of vicious legislation such as the Wagner and Connery Bills kills both confidence and enterprise."

"Passage of Wagner and Connery Bills will cause immediate abandonment of present program and possibly result in liquidation of this business."

"Would not undertake expenditures unless we are satisfied that legislation of the nature of Wagner and Connery Bills will not be enacted."

"Uncertainty of new radical legislation as well as such pending legislation as the Connery and Wagner Bills."

"Lack of confidence caused by political uncertainty. Plant will not be able to operate if further restrictions imposed."

"If the Wagner Bill and the Connery Bill were both made dead issues and labor and industries could be left alone and unhampered by so much unnecessary legislation, we feel business would pick up and more of the unemployed would have jobs. What we need now most of all is restoration of confidence—we can't have this so long as we are confronted with this type of legislation."

"Emphasis is also placed in these reports on the hampering effect of the Federal Securities Act," Mr. Sloan pointed out. "Many mills must have resort to new capital if expenditures on the scale shown to be needed are to be made. Resort to the investing public, who would normally provide funds for such purchases, is rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the heavy penalties imposed upon enterprise and upon underwriters by the unusually drastic provision of the Federal Securities Act. For example, one leading mill executive says: 'An added legislative threat is the planned severity of the Securities

(Continued on Page 27)

The Testing of Rayon

By W. B. Sellars

Tubize Chatillon Corporation

THIS paper is a resumé of the methods in current use by the rayon manufacturer in testing and controlling the uniformity of his product. The subject was suggested to me by Professor Jones with the idea that the users of rayon would be interested in knowing just what standard tests are actually made from day to day, and how they are made. There are many articles appearing in the current journals discussing the variations of the methods of testing and new tests. My intention is to present nothing new, with one exception, but merely to outline the tests briefly and explain their meaning with some interesting practical applications.

Those tests which evaluate the intrinsic properties of the yarn will be discussed first; these are the inherent properties of the yarn as it is spun, not those added to it by subsequent treatment.

DENIER

This is the size of the yarn; it is defined as the weight in grams of 9,000 meters of yarn at standard moisture regain. For routine control of the uniformity of the size of the yarn, a small skein of exactly 450 meters is wound on a wrap reel, such reels being manufactured especially for this purpose, under just sufficient tension to keep the threads taut, and then weighed on a special quadrant scale graduated in deniers or upon a beam balance with weights in deniers. The use of a 450 meter skein is arbitrary; knowing the above formula, we can use any size we wish and calculate the denier from the skein weight and length.

When only a very short length is available or variations in very short lengths are suspected, these can be weighed on an analytical balance; the denier of lengths as short as 10 cm. can thereby be obtained.

TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELONGATION

This is determined in two ways: (1) By breaking a "ribbon" of 50 or 100 parallel threads in a multiple thread testers, and (b) by breaking 5-10 threads in a single thread testing machine and averaging. The latter is generally used for routine control as it does not require the winding of the threads on the wrap-reel to get the parallel band and the care to get all the threads in the jaws of the tester under the same tension. The single thread test also gives results 10 per cent or more higher than the multiple thread test. The tenacity is expressed as the weight in grams required to break the yarn divided by the denier, or grams per denier. By this means the strength of yarns of various deniers are compared on the same basis. For instance, if a 100 denier yarn required 175 grams to break it, the tenacity would be 1.75 grams per denier, and if a 200 denier yarn required twice this, or 350 grams to break it, the tenacity as grams per denier would still be the same, that is, 17.5 grams/denier. Of course, the determination must be made at the same relative humidity each time, this humidity being the same as that at which the denier test is made. To do this, the manufacturer keeps his testing equipment in a room maintained at constant temperature and humidity

throughout the year. Daily tenacity tests on many bobbins of each type and size spun are made.

Both types of testing machines described above measure the total elongation at the same time that the tenacity is determined. This is the elongation at the moment the thread broke. It also is very dependent on the moisture in the yarn. Figure 1 shows the importance of main-

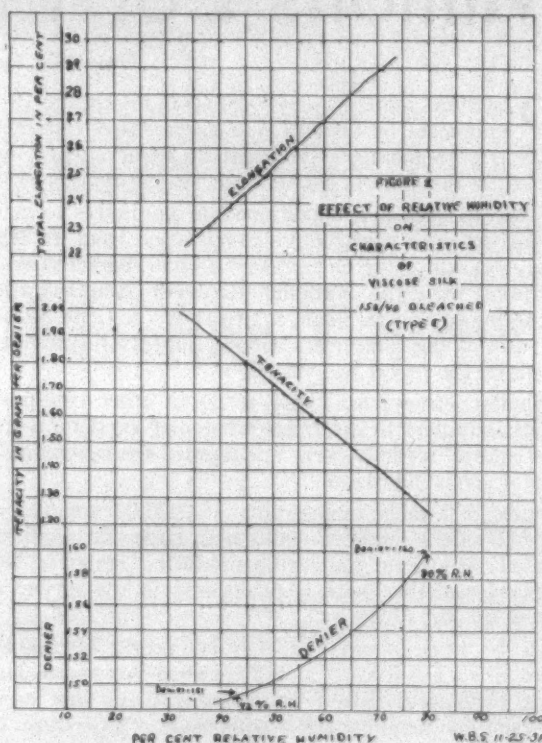


FIGURE 1

taining constant humidity during testing. It will also show you one reason why the use of constant humidity during knitting and yarn processing is important; the elongation of the yarn for any given tension is different at each humidity.

Another useful attachment can be obtained on both types of the above testing machines. This attachment plots the elongation of the thread as it is stretched in the machine against the load; this gives additional valuable information in that the elongation for any load, not just the breaking load, can be obtained. This graph, called a stress-strain curve, is used in comparing the properties of yarns made by various modifications of the spinning process or the later textile processing operations.

In connection with these curves, I want to bring out the difference between elongation and elasticity of yarns, which are often confused. Elasticity is that part of the elongation of the thread which is recoverable when the load is removed; in other words, the yarn goes back to

*Paper at meeting, Southeastern Section, A. A. T. C. & C.

its original length when the load is removed just as does rubber. There is an elastic limit, or "yield point" for all rayon yarns. With loads up to this point the thread is elastic; if the load is increased above this point, the additional elongation given the yarn is permanent.

As a concrete example, suppose we have a 100 denier thread whose elastic limit is 0.7 gram per denier, elongation at this point 1 per cent, and total elongation at the break 20 per cent. If we place a tension of 70 grams on the thread it will stretch 1 per cent of its length; when the 70 gram load is removed, the thread will return to its original length. Now suppose we place a load of 100 grams on the thread; it will stretch, let us say, to 10 per cent of its original length. Upon removing the tension the elastic part of the elongation will be recovered, that is 1 per cent, but a permanent elongation of 9 per cent will remain in the yarn.

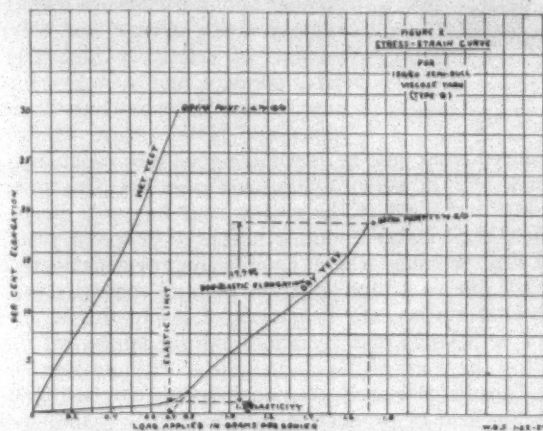


FIGURE 2

Figure 2 shows a typical stress-strain curve for a 150 denier, 60 filament viscose yarn, showing the elastic limit; this curve has been replotted on rectangular co-ordinate paper from the oblique co-ordinates in which the testing machine plotted the curve.

This subject of the effect of tension upon elongation studied by means of stress-strain curves has many interesting applications in the interpretation of the effects of tension on winding, knitting, weaving and dyeing of yarns. For instance, if the total elongation at break of the thread loaded with 100 grams in the previous example is redetermined on the testing machine its elongation will be found to be less by the amount of elongation given to it above its elastic limit, which was 9 per cent in this case, making the new total elongation 11 per cent instead of 20 per cent. Carrying this principle further we can pull threads from the warp of an undyed fabric, compare their elongation at break with that of the original yarn and get an idea of how much they have been stretched in processing. The principle cannot be applied as easily to dyed fabrics because, if we take the thread given in the above example which has been elongated permanently 9 per cent, scour and dye it and then dry without tension, it will shrink and regain a portion of the 9 per cent elongation which was imparted to it.

It should also be remembered in interpreting such data that the loading of threads can be cumulative throughout a series of operations. For instance, suppose we are spooling the same 100 denier yarn referred to above and do it under a tension of 40 grams; this is below the elastic limit of 0.7 gram/denier of 70 grams, so the elongation is not permanent. If we now make from it a warp under a 30 gram tension without giving the thread a chance to relax, the total load is 40 plus 30 equal 70 grams and we

are at the elastic limit. If we now weave the warp under a tension of 30 grams without allowing it to relax, we go above the elastic limit, having a total tension of 100 grams on the thread, and 10 per cent elongation, 1 per cent of which is elastic, the other 9 per cent being permanent. When the cloth is dyed it attempts to remain most of this elongation, therefore explaining one reason for the use of the tentering frame after drying to recover lost yardage and width.

CROSS-SECTION OF FILAMENTS

This is always tested. For routine control the simplest way of doing this is to take a small vial cork, slit it lengthwise with a razor blade, insert the thread in the slit, then cut across the thread with the razor blade, making a section in cork about 5 mm. thick. Examination is made with an ordinary microscope at about 200x magnification.

Certain shapes of cross-section are recognized as being most desirable and all filaments should be of the same size and shape. The shape also has an effect on the luster of the yarn. Yarns of the different manufacturers can also be recognized by the shape of the cross section.

DYEING

Dye tests, of course, are made daily to control the uniformity of dyeing. Instead of making the tests on skeins on which small differences in color are difficult to see, it has been found more desirable to knit swatches on stocking machines or circular knitting machines for jersey cloth, always comparing the dyeing with that of a standard piece of yarn knit and dyed at the same time. The small stocking swatches are best for comparing samples from different cones or packages, the larger circular knit machine for comparing differences within the same package as a much larger quantity of yarn must be knit.

Dyes which are very difficult to dye level are generally used so as to subject the yarn to the worst possible conditions. Acetate yarns are tested for cross-dyeing properties by knitting with viscose, scouring severely and dyeing. Use of knit swatches for the testing of the fugitiveness of tints on yarns has been found absolutely necessary as the making of the package, its drying and knitting sometimes sets the tint on the yarn in certain spots which would not be shown by making the test on the skein.

SHRINKING

When a shrinkage test is desired it is most accurately determined, making a skein of known length on the denier wrap-reel, lacing it, scouring, drying without tension and rewinding from a swift to the wrap-reel to measure the change in length.

SOFTNESS

In rayon production the operators who classify the yarn are sufficient skilled to detect differences in softness. This is a very important property for which no practical laboratory apparatus has been developed which will assign numerical units to softness. The difficulty is that softness as the human hand feels it is a composite of several factors such as pliability, friction of yarn against yarn and other factors.

LUSTER

In actual production, variations in this property are also determined by the operators. This property is also difficult to measure in numerical units but apparatus is being developed along several lines to do this and no doubt will be in use before long.

Tests for the *textile properties* of the yarn will next be discussed. Under this head I am classifying in a general way treatments made on the yarn after it has been spun.

(Continued on Page 8)

Importance Of Co-Operation Between Mills and Cotton Breeders

By David R. Coker

Ance extending over one-third **ALTHOUGH** I have had experience of a century in cotton breeding, and a still longer experience as a cotton grower and a cotton dealer, I approach the discussion of my subject with a humility born of a recognition of my ignorance of many phases of the subject of cotton. However, I have maintained an open mind and some degree of industry which I am still applying mostly by proxy in the field of investigation to the end that the valuable qualities of this wonderful and most useful fibre may be enhanced for the benefit of the human race.

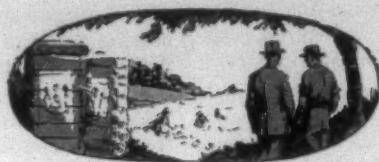
At the beginning of my career as a plant breeder there was in this country practically no breeding with cotton worthy of the name except a small amount carried on with a few varieties by the Bureau of Plant Industry under the direction of Dr. Herbert J. Webber. The fact that the laws of inheritance which had for many generations been applied to the breeding of animals can be applied with equal or greater profit to the breeding of plants was virtually unknown in our great Southern agricultural region. No pure strains of cotton were available to the cotton grower, although there were many so-called varieties. A number of these were indistinguishable, and all, or practically all, except the two or three bred by Dr. Webber, were mixtures of many types and lengths. It is true that a few outstanding varieties such as the Sea Island had been bred and maintained by a laborious system of mass selection, and great credit is due the few men who succeeded in maintaining efficient varieties by this method, handicapped as they were by inadequate scientific knowledge and training.

Today the field of cotton breeding presents a very different aspect. There are several hundred trained plant breeders now where there was one at the beginning of the century, and there are now thousands of growers and spinners who have some knowledge of the accomplishments of the cotton breeder and the indispensable nature of his work.

PLANT BREEDING IS ESSENTIAL

However, it is still a lamentable fact that the great majority of the cotton growers and a large proportion of the cotton spinners do not yet understand that scientific plant breeding is indispensable for the improvement and maintenance of desirable qualities in the cotton fibre, and that, through the proper utilization of the work of the breeder, acre yields and value per pound can be steadily increased to the advantage of the grower, and spinning results steadily enhanced for the spinner.

Under recent conditions, even the best trained and



most conscientious of the commercial cotton breeders have been fighting a losing battle. They have bred and have attempted to distribute a number of varieties of superior value to both grower and spinner because of relatively high money value per acre, and of superior spinning value. However, these and the newer and better strains which are

produced from year to year have gone into production so slowly and in such small quantities that the average quality and yield of the cotton crop has not, except in limited regions, been notably improved in recent years.

Those sections where notable improvement has occurred, due to a rapid distribution and redistribution of well-bred strains, are in danger of losing this improvement because natural variation and gin mixing as a rule destroy the work of the plant breeder within a few years, and because new seed of good breeding are not flowing into the field of production fast enough to maintain the progress already made.

CO-OPERATION LACKING

It is tragic that the few cotton breeders employing scientific methods have had to struggle along from decade to decade with insufficient aid and co-operation from the agricultural and manufacturing interests which they have benefited to the extent of millions of dollars per annum. With proper co-operation and financial support they could contribute vastly greater amounts to the profits and satisfaction of the industry as they could expand their facilities to cover a wider field of practical problems. Breeders who have clearly seen the importance of broadening the range of their work have been unable to do so for lack of financial ability and have had to confine themselves largely to those problems of immediate economic importance which could be most promptly reflected in money value to the farmer.

ESSENTIAL POINTS IN PLANT BREEDING

The two points most exclusively stressed in most cases are pounds of lint per acre and staple length. The second of these points has not always been given adequate weight in breeding work because the system of buying cotton in the South frequently made it impossible for the grower to secure and more for a longer than for a shorter staple. Other characters, most important to the manufacturers, such as diameter, strength and spirality of fibre, were rarely considered by the breeder except from a standpoint of professional pride in producing the best possible product; because these characters were not taken into account on the cotton markets except in the rarest of instances, and farmers therefore quite naturally would grow varieties of good productivity no matter how short or poor the character of the fibre if, as was often the case, they could secure no more per pound for cotton of equal or slightly less yield but much greater spinning value.

*Mr. Coker is President of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Harts-ville, S. C. This paper presented at the meeting of the Sectional on Cotton, Committee D-13, A. S. T. M., at Washington, D. C.

The manufacturer, in fact, has not received major consideration from cotton breeders because he has not greatly interested himself to see that the original grower is properly compensated for the production of superior quality and spinning value. Neither the breeder nor the grower is responsible for this, but the fault lies with those who handle and spin the cotton.

I distinctly recall a conversation some years ago with a cotton grower from north Texas who was planting a productive variety of poor character and very short staple. I could not advise him to change to either of several varieties of much longer staple, far better spinning character and approximately equal production because the buyers to whom he must sell paid no more for the very best than for the very poorest cotton produced in his section.

PRICE AND QUALITY SHOULD BE RELATED

For the past twenty-seven years I have in numerous addresses and published papers and in hundreds of personal talks, urged upon those who handle and spin the crop that they interest themselves to see that the cotton grower in every primary market of this country receive a price justly related to the quality and value of his prod-

We will never have a form of co-operation between cotton breeders and cotton spinners which will produce notable and permanent results until the leaders of the spinning industry realize the indispensable nature of plant breeding to their interests and will actually establish and maintain a contact. I am certain that as soon as this desirable condition is put into effect we will see the beginning of a rapid and steady improvement in the quality and spinning value of the crop which will benefit every one connected with the industry, including growers, cotton merchants, manufacturers, converters and ultimate consumers. Competent cotton breeders will then come into their own, for many growers will readily and continuously purchase and maintain seed stocks which can be counted on to produce them maximum money values.

INTEREST IN PLANT BREEDING

It is fitting that I should gratefully acknowledge here that a number of spinners and a few cotton dealers have shown great interest in cotton breeding and have added and stimulated us in our work. I also wish to acknowledge the indirect aid to cotton breeding which has been afforded by the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association through their support of the State Five-Acre contests. However, I would counsel those spinners and dealers who have shown the most genuine and friendly interest in the work of cotton breeding to study its accomplishments and possibilities at frequent intervals in the fields, and can promise them information of greater interest and value than they now realize.

RESULTS FROM COTTON RESEARCH

For instance, we had last year 19 small increase blocks of cotton, each descended from an individual plant two years ago, and all of these plants descended from one single plant a few years previously. We went into Block

No. 10, carefully examined 43 plants and found 42 were extremely uniform in good character and length of fibre, with practically no short fibre on the seed, while only one of the plants examined had produced wastey and irregular fibre.

DIFFERENCE IN YIELD

We then entered Block No. 9 and examined 54 plants, finding 35 plants of high character and uniformity and 18 that were wastey and irregular. If our spinner had been with us while these examinations were being made as he might profitably have been, we would have later informed him that Block No. 10 had produced 2,507 pounds per acre, and Block No. 9, 2,498 pounds per acre, and that the cotton produced from the two blocks had received the same length classification when commercially graded. We know, however, and the spinner knows if he has used his eyes while in these plots, that the cotton produced on Block No. 10 will show far less waste and much better spinning results than that from the other block.

The yield results and commercial classification of the two plots were practically identical but the careful examination of a large number of plants from each clearly differentiates their value and indicates which should be propagated for the benefit of the industry.

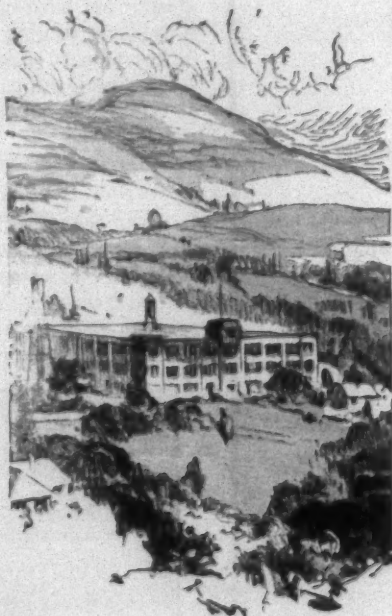
A few years ago we shipped a mill 100 bales of a new strain of cotton in the breeding of which the greatest care has been taken to secure a uniform fibre of good spinning quality. The mill pronounced this cotton the best 100 bales they had ever bought and sent samples of the product to us. This cotton has gone into production rather rapidly during the past two years and is commended by buyers wherever they recognize it. However, it is only occasionally that the grower receives any premium over other cottons of the same classified length but of poorer spinning qualities.

MILLS HELP IN WORK

A few mills who operate in the cotton belt have introduced into adjacent territory seed of varieties making a length and character of cotton suitable for their use. These mills have not only benefited themselves by securing better spinning cotton at a saving in freight, but have also aided their farmer clients in securing better net returns for their crop. If many other mills would not only adopt this practice but would go further and introduce *each year* a comparatively small amount of the newer pedigreed strains of the chosen variety, they could effect a permanent improvement in the uniformity and spinning value of their local cotton supply which would go far toward solving their raw material problems. It would be entirely practicable for mills who adopt such a system to co-operate with a plant breeder to produce and maintain and probably further improve a variety which would meet the specialized requirements of the mill.

Several months ago in an address at Akron, Ohio, reference was made to the work of Dr. R. W. Webb in proving that certain types of American cotton are fully

(Continued on Page 24)



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A Traveler for Every Fibre

The Testing of Rayon

(Continued from Page 5)

TWIST

This is checked daily and the operation of all twistors is continually checked. The test is made on the standard type of apparatus sold by manufacturers of textile testing instruments for this purpose.

OIL AND MOISTURE CONTENT OF THE YARN

These are tested daily for the various types of yarns produced and the production of the different units. They must be maintained within close limits as the invoice weights of yarn to the customer are calculated from these results and they also determine the final denier, which is very important to the knitter. Two cones of the same yarn with the same type of oil but different amounts of this oil cannot be mixed or used interchangeably in knitting due to the difference in denier.

The usual laboratory manual methods call for extraction of the oil from the yarn in a Soxhlet apparatus and drying of a second sample in an oven for the moisture content. There is a much simpler method which one can use and eliminate the use of the expensive and easily broken Soxhlet apparatus and which requires only one sample for both oil and moisture determinations. This consists in placing the weighed sample on a filter paper in an ordinary glass funnel, washing the sample with six successive portions of ether, catching the ether solution of the oil in a distilling flask, distilling off the ether and weighing the oil. The oil-free left on the filter is dried and weighed in the usual manner.

KNITTING PROPERTIES

These are actually tested in the mill laboratory by the use of the standard type of stocking knitting machine when the plaiting properties are to be tested, and on standard size circular knit machines where the use of the yarn for underwear goods and similar use is to be tested. Weaving tests on a small scale in a plant laboratory are

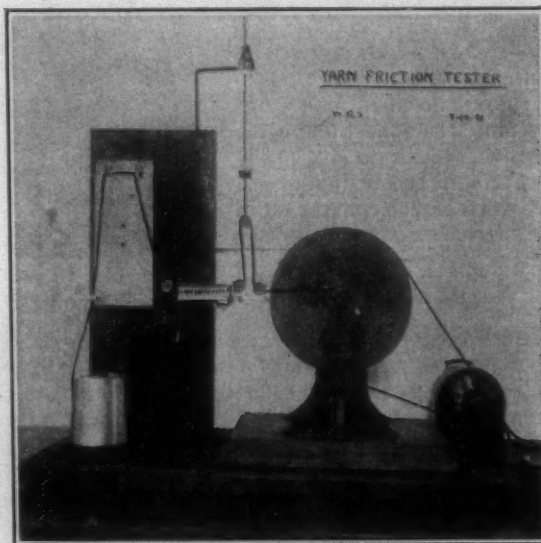


FIGURE 3

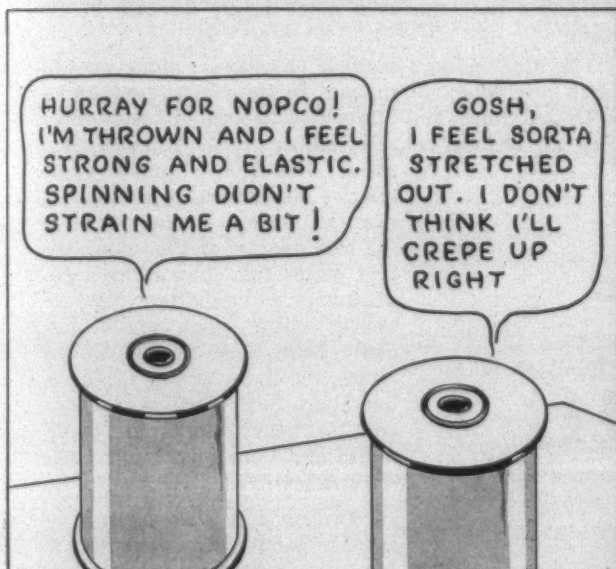
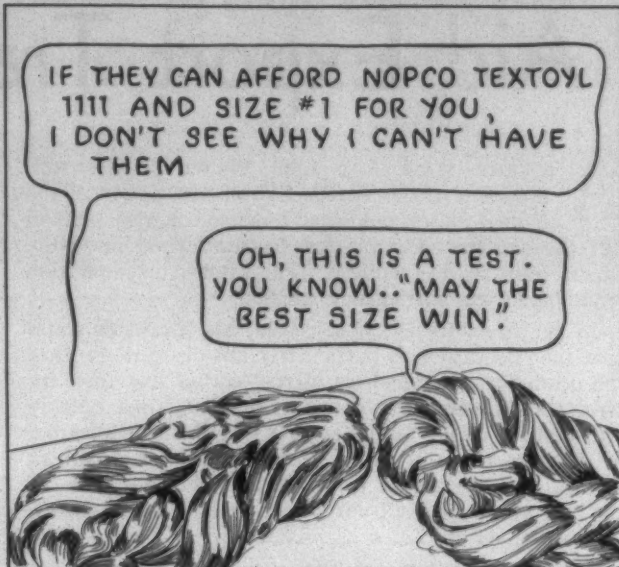
not satisfactory; they are best made on a large scale in weaving mills under normal conditions.

FRICTION COEFFICIENT OF YARNS

This is a new term which I am introducing to you in explaining some work done in our laboratories. As you know, yarns oiled with the same percentage of various types of oil knit quite differently. In testing oils for

(Continued on Page 16)

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Urges Equalization Fund To Aid Export Trade in Textiles

A RECENT STATEMENT from Walter S. Brewster, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, published in these columns, pointed out the serious situation that has developed in textile export trade in this country. The extensive competition from Japan was particularly stressed.

In another statement just issued, Mr. Brewster states that the Association is particularly anxious now to show the producers and handlers of raw cotton that their interests will be seriously damaged if relief is not quickly obtained for cotton textile exports. With full realization of the importance of Japan as a customer for American cotton, the Association contends that the purchases of the past year will not continue for several good reasons, some of which are noted as follows:

"A recent article in the *Manila Daily Bulletin* is a striking illustration of the activity of the Japanese to obtain new sources of cotton supply and on April 29, 1933, the *Philippines Herald*, also published in Manila, gave interesting details of the possibilities for producing cotton in a country over which Japan has control. This article was headed, "Manchoukuo Would Produce Enough Cotton to Meet Demands of Looms in Japan." It further stated that the Mukden Raw Cotton Association had been organized with the Governor of Mukden as President and that 738,000 acres of land would be cultivated during that year, also that this could later be increased to approximately 12,250,000 acres and of this it was estimated that nearly 3,000,000 acres are suitable for the cultivation of American cotton.

JAPANESE SECURE TRADE

"As is well known, Japanese exporters hold out glittering promises to all other countries where cotton is now produced or possibly can be as to purchases in their country of raw cotton to further induce purchases of their cotton products. In India an agreement was recently entered into for Japan to purchase up to 1,500,000 bales of Indian cotton annually for which India agrees to take up to 400,000,000 yards of cotton textiles from Japan.

"My former letter gave details of the great increase in Japanese exports of cotton goods to our best market—the Philippine Islands—and the March 19th issue of the *Daily News Record* contained a special article from Yokahama headed, "Japanese Cottons Exports to Latin America in Boom—Central American takings in January 296 per cent above year ago and South America 135 per cent—Philippine gain is 173 per cent." For the first two months of this year the figures for Central America showed 439 per cent increase.

"An article from London published in a trade paper of March 22nd, is headed, "Substitution of Indian Cotton for American by English Believed to be on Serious Basis." This refers to cloths shown at the British Industries Fair

by the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee of Lancashire. This group is responsible for pushing Indian grown cotton at the expense of whatever cotton cloths are in the way. The exhibits show many instances of American cotton being replaced by Indian and further states that mills in Lancashire are adjusting machinery with the object of producing finer cloths from Indian cotton than have ever been turned out before.

BRITISH SEEK OTHER COTTON SOURCES

"The *New York Journal of Commerce* on March 27th, in an editorial on "World Textile Trends," states that Great Britain also is seeking to reduce her dependence upon non-Empire raw materials and further states that 16,841,000 spindles were reported engaged on Egyptian cotton, while the use of Indian cotton showed a rise of some 100 per cent over the year before. Experiments now under way aim at a much larger increase in the future.

"The *Manchester Guardian* (England), under date of March 6th, refers to changes in the export position of the United States and States that exports of cotton piece goods for October and November, 1933, averaged only about 14,200,000 square yards relative to a monthly average of over 36,000,000 square yards in the first quarter of 1933, and further states that Lancashire manufacturers and exporters have received orders which would normally have gone to the United States for many kinds of cloths for South and Central America and for heavy cloths for South Africa and some of the Far Eastern markets.

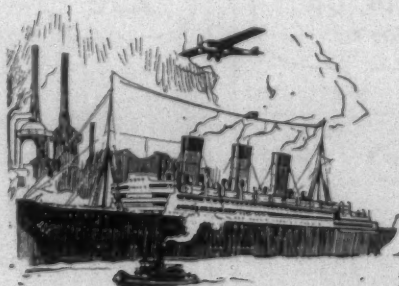
"An article in *Daly News Record* of March 28th refers to the Japanese desire for a trade agreement between the United States

and Japan for the continued free entry of Japanese silk here and American cotton into Japan. It further states, "The bait of cotton markets is held out to the Government, but there is no statement on the part of the Japanese that they will buy American cotton to the exclusion of other cotton, Indian, Peruvian, Russian or others. In other words, free entry or not into Japan, that country will buy American cotton as long as it is the cheapest and best for the money and will cease doing so when some other cotton promises better economic value."

OUR EXPORTS SHOW RAPID DECLINE

"Average exports of cotton piece goods for so-called normal years, 1925-27, were over 540,000,000 yards. In 1932 these ran slightly over 375,000,000 yards and in 1933, about 320,000,000 yards. However, the exports for the last three months of 1933 were less than 47,000,000 yards relative to over 80,000,000 yards for same period in 1932, and shipments during first two months of this year ran about one-half of the small yardage for same period in 1933. On carded yarns during the normal years

(Continued on Page 27)



Style Show At Textile School

On April 26th the State College Style Show, conducted annually by the Textile School of North Carolina State College, will be held in Pullen Hall on the college campus.

The State College Style Show originated in 1928 when Dean Thomas Nelson of the Textile School secured the co-operation of Miss Ellen Brewer, head of the Home Economics Department of Meredith College, in an effort to make cotton products more popular by demonstrating the utility and beauty of garments made from all cotton or rayon and cotton combination fabrics. Since that time home economics teachers at practically all the leading colleges of the State, Raleigh merchants and North Carolina manufacturers, have all co-operated with the Textile School in developing the State College Style Show into a State-wide event that attracts hundreds of people to Raleigh.

This year 104 young ladies representing nine North Carolina colleges will wear costumes which they have made as a part of their classroom work in home economics from fabrics designed and woven in the Textile School by Textile students. The homes of these young ladies are widely scattered. Ten States, Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and Arizona, and one foreign country, Brazil, will be represented by young ladies. The colleges that are co-operating with the Textile School this year are:

Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.; Elon College, Elon, N. C.; Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C.; Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.; Peace Junior College, Raleigh, N. C.; Queens-Chicora College, Charlotte, N. C.; Saint Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.; and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

In addition to making the people of this section more conscious of cotton and rayon products, these style shows have afforded textile students of State College an excellent opportunity to study the type of fabrics which appeal to young women. Teachers at the co-operating colleges state that the style shows have done a great deal to create interest in cotton and rayon products among their students, while visitors to State College frequently marvel at the beauty of the fabrics which the textile students produce.

Immediately following the Style Show, the Fifteenth Annual Students' Textile Exposition will be held in the Textile Building. All the machinery will be in operation and textile students will demonstrate many of the complicated processes involved in transforming raw cotton and rayon into finished fabrics and hosiery. In addition to the bleaching and dyeing of cotton and rayon, the textile chemistry and dyeing department will demonstrate spray printing.

The research laboratories which are equipped for making many tests in textile manufacturing and textile chemistry and dyeing, will also be open for inspection.

The Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at the Textile School on the morning of the 26th. An unusually large attendance is expected from the mills whose representatives hold membership in this group.

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Bunn Manual Cross Tie Textile Tying Machine



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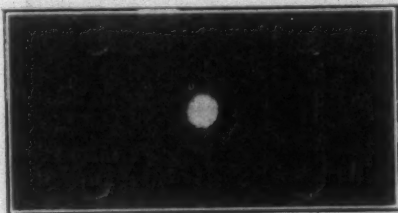
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CHICAGO—U. S. A.

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by Harwood

As the summer season draws nearer and the demand for summer merchandise increases there is evidence of a steadily growing interest in pastels—pinks, blues and yellows claiming the greatest attention. Confidence is also being placed in medium greens. Pink is favored in both yellow and blue tinged tones which are newer and smarter this year—some of the blues liked have a violet cast—the yellows, pure of tone usually bright in character, range from the lighter maize to gold-like shades.

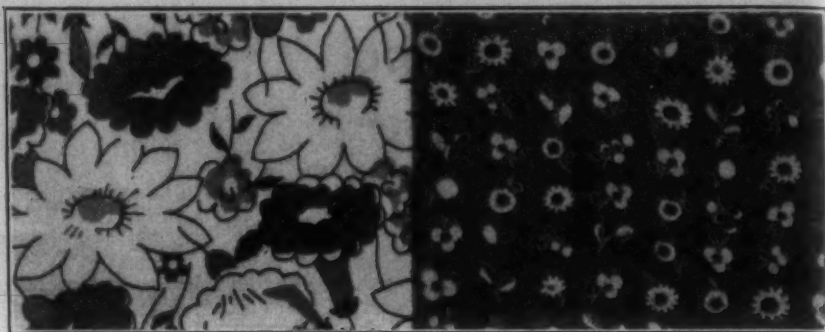


Navy Blue Dimity with Dots in Red and White

The real news of the season is the peasant coloring and the pottery shades which are especially attractive in cottons. We find a good deal of attention being given to white grounds in style merchandise, although dark grounds are increasingly important.

Dark Sheers

Last year, it will be recalled, the interest in dark sheers, especially dotted Swiss for town wear, proved one of the surprises of the season. Reports from the market indicate that this year there is a wide interest in dark sheers for town wear—even volume houses are ordering on quite a variety of weaves. The anti-crease voiles are among the "preferred" for this purpose, and the prints proving most interesting are based on simple themes such as dots, spots, dashes, plaids and checks. The flower prints are usually neat and studied in character, making use of tiny all-over flowers which give the impression of spots from a distance. Organdies, especially the novelty crinkled versions, are also very good in darks and particular mention is made of dotted Swiss. Navy is easily the volume seller, but there is a steadily growing favor for rich browns.



Quaint Designs

Black, though mentioned less often, is important.

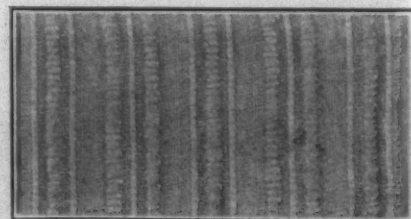
On The Dot

Although stripes, plaids and checks remain very much to the fore, there is a good deal of talk about dots these days and their style progress must not be overlooked. They have a wide appeal for town since they are inconspicuous and not apt to become tiresome to the wearer. The interest is strong in coin spots, which are bolder in colorings and lean more definitely to multicolors than they did a year ago. There is also a demand for the pea size dot in dark ground effects.

One often hears cottons described as "quaint." This does not necessarily mean that the design is quaint, but that the effect of the design on a certain weave, most likely a sheer, is quaint. However, this year there is a definite return to really quaint designs, which may be traced back to the 1830s, 1850s and 1900. They are found in the soft yet gay colorings so attractive to the women of those days. Among the smartest are quaint necktie patterns and challis-like designs on very fine twill. Other quaint patterns based on flowers and fruits suggesting old-fashioned English gardens are carried out in softly

ed cottons. This non-mussing feature has special appeal for clothes that must be packed for traveling, and for town wear—for the women who go to business or have to commute. Voiles are in the majority and will probably be the most conspicuous in these promotions. They are very practical for jacket with dress ensembles—either dress or jacket may be paired with something else in silk or wool.

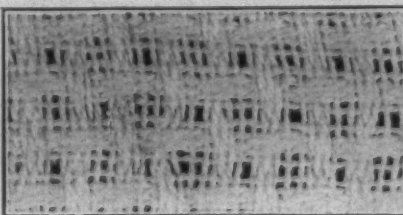
In the chiffons, there are different types of designs suitable for different purposes—



Natural Color—Corded—Sheer

neat chiffon prints for general daytime wear for those who like dressier things—gayer and more elaborate effects for informal afternoons—large and impressive designs for formal afternoons and evenings. Chiffon effects in multicolors are available in striking color combinations this season.

But these crushless cottons are not restricted to prints. There are some very interesting weave novelties in which yarns are introduced in sheers so as to reduce or eliminate the chances of mussing—for instance voiles in which ratine yarns appear in stripe or bayadere patterns are attractive, both in white and in the medium pastels mentioned above. The cotton topcoats is an important fashion for summer and the wooly coatings which do not crush will be in demand. Most of the coatings are for general daytime wear, but in pastel shades and also in white they have an appeal for casual evening coats, because the uncrushable feature makes them especially practical if one is motoring any distance.



Coating—An Interesting Weave

muted pastel combinations with washes of vivid colors. There are very good on specially processed lawns and muslins.

They Are So Practical

Many stores throughout the country are planning special promotions on anti-creas-

How much is old machinery worth ... *in sixty cent Dollars?*



"It is very hard to get around the statement that all mills pay for modern equipment whether they purchase it or not."

(Editorial)

WHITIN

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

PERSONAL NEWS

G. G. McAllister, formerly of Opelika, Ala., is now night overseer weaving, Alabama Mills, Dadeville, Ala.

M. W. Mayes has resigned as superintendent of the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

H. L. Pruitt, of Lanett, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Pelzer, S. C.

J. L. Barnwell, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., has become superintendent of the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

J. H. Morgan, who has been with the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., for the past seven years, has resigned to accept a position with the Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Dowell Herndon and not Naile Hendon has been promoted to general overseer at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala. The mistake in Mr. Hendon's name was in the April 6th issue.

Fred C. Kinzie has been appointed secretary of the Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C., succeeding G. B. Howard, who resigned to become secretary of the Spindale Building and Loan Association.

J. M. Brown has been appointed Southern representative for the Seydel Chemical Company, and will assist W. T. Smith, of Greenville, in the distribution of Seydel products in this territory. Mr. Brown, who will make headquarters in Charlotte, was formerly connected with the Arkansas Company, and Wm. C. Robinson Company, in sales work and is well known in the textile trade.

In collaboration with John Wyckoff Mettler, chairman of the Hosiery Code Authority, and Earl Constantine, executive director, J. P. Margeson, of Phoenix Hosiery Company, who is charged to head a committee to take up anew the question of controlling production in the hosiery industry, has appointed the following ten men to work on the project:

C. L. Amos, Melrose Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C.; R. C. Aycock, Aycock Hosiery Mills, South Pittsburg, Tenn.; J. Lee Bausher, Infants Socks, Inc., Reading, Pa.; J. A. Goodman, Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. E. Jones, Seneca Knitting Mills, Inc., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; J. E. Millis, Adams-Millis Corporation, High Point, N. C.; J. H. Strahan, Strahan & Co., Philadelphia; A. Straus, Jr., Archer Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Roy E. Tilles, Gotham Silk Hosiery Company, and C. Wilkins, Champion Knitting Mills, Marietta, Ga.

Notes From Ga. School of Technology

H. T. Gilbert, formerly with the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been made overseer of carding, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga. Mr. Gilbert graduated from the Georgia School of Technology in 1926.

H. Raiford Gaffney has been made assistant superintendent of the Sibley Mills and Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Gaffney graduated at the Georgia School of Technology in 1922.

B. S. Askew, who graduated at the Georgia School of Technology, is now overseer of carding, Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga. He was formerly connected with the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

J. Hal Asbury, a former instructor and graduate of Georgia Tech, has accepted a position with the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., as chemist and research engineer of their testing laboratory.

A. A. Hardeman, who has been with the Consolidated Textile Corporation, at Lynchburg, Va., has been transferred to Hopedale, N. C., where he is assistant resident manager of their mill.

A. B. Sibley, a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology in 1925, is now superintendent of the Darlington Cotton Mills, Darlington, S. C.

Interesting Program for Eastern Carolina Group

A very interesting program has been prepared for the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at State College Textile School in Raleigh on Thursday, April 26th. The general theme of the meeting will be "Machinery Inspection and Overhauling," the discussion to cover carding, spinning and weaving.

After the opening formalities, the members will consider card room questions, the discussion to be led by M. R. Vick. The discussion will be based upon the following questions:

CARDING

1. What are some of the important points to watch in overhauling pickers?
2. Is it better to wind clothing on cylinders one time, or follow the practice of winding it off and then on again?
3. What is the best method of setting rolls on fly frames, with reference to distance between rolls and relationship of top to bottom rolls?

SPINNING

The discussion on spinning will be held by D. F. Lanier, and will cover the following:

1. What is the most approved method of lining and leveling in use today?
2. Does it pay to reflate or reneck steel rolls in the mill machine shop?
3. How many bands should be used per week of 80 hours on 15,000 spindles, 29s yarn?

A lunch period of 45 minutes will be taken here.

WEAVING

A. L. Agner will lead the weaving discussion, which will cover:

1. Should there be a periodic overhauling of looms as well as carding and spinning machinery?
2. What is the best method of loom inspection?
3. What should a fixer do to a loom when he puts in a new shuttle?

Kendall Company Buys Holmes Plant

Boston, Mass.—Kendall Company of Boston has purchased the mill of Holmes Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, idle for the past three years, and will begin operations as soon as necessary machinery can be installed and a local operating organization formed. The present mill has 64,520 spinning spindles. Previously, the Holmes plant has been operated as a yarn mill. It is

understood that the Kendall Company plans to install looms and operate as a weaving mill. At the start only a portion of the present spindles will be operated.

OBITUARY

R. W. WALLACE

Greensboro, N. C.—Robert Wilder Wallace, 65, who since 1920 had served continuously as manager and secretary of the Odell Mill Supply Company and who was quite prominent in other activities in this section, died at 2:15 o'clock Wednesday morning at Macgill Sanatorium. He had been in ill health one year but had been confined to bed only three weeks.

Handicapped Workers

The Textile Code Authority has issued the following memorandum:

"On February 17, 1934, the President of the United States issued an order prescribing rules and regulations with respect to handicapped workers, which provides that any approval order of a code theretofore approved, if any necessity exists therefor in order to make such regulations effective, is thereby modified so as to permit and be conditional upon the full application and operation of said regulations.

"In view of the fact that the provisions of such rules and regulations are not consistent with the provisions of Section II of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry relating to partially incapacitated workers, the Code Authority, at its meeting on April 3rd, recommended that the administrator approve an amendment to the code which conforms to the rules and regulations contained in the President's order.

"This amendment provides that the portion of Section II of the code, reading as follows:

"In the case of employees in the industry who are partially incapacitated by reason of age, injury, incompetency or infirmity the minimum wage shall not be less than 75 per cent of the standard minimum wage hereinabove set forth, provided that such employees employed by any one employer shall not exceed 4 per cent of the total number of his employees, and further that as a condition to the employment of such employees the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board may require such certificate as it may find advisable with relation thereto, shall be stricken out and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

"An employee whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmity, may be employed on light work at a wage below the standard minimum hereinabove set forth, if the employer obtains from the State authority, designated by the United States Department of Labor, a certificate authorizing such employee's employment at such wages and for such hours as shall be stated in the certificate. Each employer shall file monthly with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., as agent of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee to receive the same, a list of all such employees employed by him, showing the wages paid to, and the maximum hours of work for such employee."

"It is anticipated that the amendment will be approved by the administrator within a short time and we are therefore enclosing for your guidance a copy of the President's rules and regulations, together with certain regulations of the Department of Labor to which is annexed a list of State representatives with whom applications for certificates must be filed."

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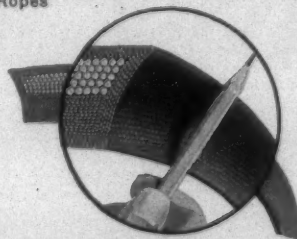
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- MINEROL treatment produces better runs in Carding, Drawing and Spinning operations. It brings favorable reactions in Dyeing, Bleaching and Mercerizing.

**RAW COTTON
LUBRICATION by the**

**BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS**

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON

17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK

The Testing of Rayon

(Continued from Page 8)

use on our yarns we found it desirable to measure the friction of oiled yarns against a metal such as the needles of a knitting machine and assign numerical values to this friction. There is already on the market an instrument called the "Tensiometer" which is very valuable in checking the tension under which yarns are being processed on winding machines during knitting, etc.

However, we required a laboratory apparatus to be used for testing cone after cone of yarn. The photograph (Fig. 3) shows a simple device for measuring yarn friction coefficients against metal which was made from easily available parts. The oiled yarn to be tested is run through a series of nearly frictionless guides to and under a free running guide pulley to the tension control device or "washboard" such as that used on the Universal cone winder, and then up and over a free running pulley mounted on a dynamometer or spring balance, made in the laboratory in this case to obtain greater sensitivity. The thread then runs down under another pulley to the motor driven take-up apparatus which pulls the thread through the apparatus. A constant load of a 50 gram weight is placed on the tension device. The spring balance reads the friction of the yarn in passing through the tension washboard under a constant applied load of 50 grams. The friction coefficient is the friction of the yarn read from the balance, divided by the load applied at the washboard. The uniformity of the running of the yarns is also indicated by the movement of the pointer on the scale. For a smooth running yarn the pointer will remain steady. It should be kept in mind, however, that this instrument measures friction only. The knitting properties of a yarn are determined by its softness and pliability as well as by its friction against the needles.

I will indicate only very briefly some of our findings to date on the friction of oiled yarns against metal.

In comparing the friction coefficients of yarns with their knitting results it was found that yarns with high friction coefficients always knit with a much tighter stitch than those with low coefficients. Thus it is possible to predict in advance whether a yarn will knit with a tight or loose stitch for a given set-up of the knitting machine.

It was found that after a certain percentage of oil had been placed on the yarn the friction is not lowered further—that is, no further gain in lubrication is obtained. This point was usually at about 2 per cent oil.

Mineral oils give lower friction coefficients, that is, better lubrication, than vegetable oils or soaps; let me add, however, that vegetable oils and soaps impart more softness to the yarn as a rule. With increasing viscosity the friction increases slightly. When oils are used which become rancid on storage or by oxidation, the friction coefficient increases markedly with time of storage.

In my opinion, use of this instrument offers very interesting possibilities for research on the oiling of yarns and should find as useful a place in the oil producer's laboratory as in the oil user's laboratory.

HARDNESS OF PACKAGES

The degree of hardness of cones, spools and similar packages is of great importance to the producer. The package must not be too hard or too soft and all packages must be of the same hardness. This is measured numerically by means of an instrument called the "Densitometer" and is made by an American concern.

The third part of this paper covers very briefly some of the more important tests which can be used to determine the cause of faults and defects in goods and which can be applied by anyone.

In general, the appearance of a yarn and its cleanliness can be shown by winding the yarn on a black cardboard with a spacing of about one-eighth of an inch between each turn.

Determination of denier is very important. Mixing of yarns of different deniers is quite often found to be the cause of irregularities.

The twist should be measured; mixing of yarns of different twists gives irregular appearance and dye streaks.

The mixing of yarns of different manufacturers is often easily shown by counting the number of filaments in the yarn and making a microscopic examination of the shape of the cross-section of the yarn.

Always look for knots at the beginning and end of a banded defect to determine whether a bobbin or cone of another yarn has been run in.

Shiners and dye streaks in woven goods can often be proved as due to excessive tension by making elongation determinations of threads from the defective portion of the goods in comparison of elongation of threads taken from the normal portion. Usually the elongation of threads pulled out from goods is less than that of the original yarn, therefore, comparison of the elongation of threads from the defect with that of the original yarn is misleading.

Where variation of the knitting of several cones is found determination of the oil content should be made.

When irregular dyeing is found in bands or different portions of a piece of goods the first test to be made should be a stripping and redyeing in order to show if the defect is due to the method of dyeing, the dye used, or to the yarn.

In conclusion, I hope that I have given you an idea of the extensive number of tests which the rayon manufacturer makes on his yarn as a daily routine matter to insure its uniformity before the yarn leaves his plant and also suggested tests or ideas which may be of use to the rayon processor, dyer or textile school investigator.

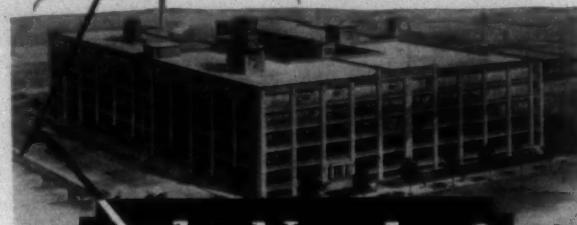
Cotton Consumption Shows Rise in March

World production of cotton during the current season will total approximately 24,913,000 bales, according to a report issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, as compared with 23,505,000 last season, 26,535,000 two seasons ago, 25,190,000 three seasons ago, and 26,597,000 four seasons ago. Production of American cotton, including allowances for city crop, was 12,810,000 bales, as against 12,961,000 last season, 16,877,000 two seasons ago, 13,873,000 three seasons ago, and 14,716,000 four seasons ago.

Production of foreign growths this season is estimated at 12,103,000 equivalent 478-pound bales, as compared with 10,544,000 last season, 9,658,000 two seasons ago, 11,317,000 three seasons ago, and 11,881,000 four seasons ago.

Production of foreign growths this season is estimated at 12,103,000 equivalent 478-pound bales, as compared with 10,544,000 last season, 9,658,000 two seasons ago, 11,317,000 three seasons ago and 11,881,000 four seasons ago. Production of foreign cottons this season was the largest on record, surpassing the previous maximum of 11,881,000 bales in the 1929-30 season. The indicated increase of 1,559,000 bales in foreign production this season over last season is due in large measure to a return by producers in some foreign countries, notably in Egypt, to a normal acreage following several years of acreage contraction.

The Making of a Better Heddle and Frame is Responsible for One in the North—



the Need of These Large Plants

The inception of this company was based upon the idea of making BETTER Loom Harness—equipment that would cut production costs, speed up production, and make possible the weaving of finer and more beautiful materials. » » » From the start the advanced improvements found in Steel Heddle Loom Harness and accessories were in demand. As a result these two large modern plants.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Child Labor Amendment Meeting Opposition

LAST year the women of the U. S. Labor Department at Washington, D. C., who see in the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment an opportunity to get an additional appropriation of about \$1,000,000 per year set out to secure its ratification and people were so worried about other matters that before they awoke to the situation 14 additional States had ratified.

With the adjournment of the Mississippi State Legislature on April 4th, a resolution for ratification of the so-called child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution died in the House, making a total of seven States which have either rejected or failed to ratify the amendment since January 1, 1934.

In Texas, the House adopted a resolution for ratification on February 3rd, but the Senate rejected it on February 8th. The Massachusetts House rejected the amendment by a voice vote on February 19th, and the Senate did likewise on March 1st. The Virginia Senate rejected it on February 27th by a vote of 30 to 9, and it was rejected in the Kentucky Senate by action of the Rules Committee on March 1st. In Kansas, a resolution for ratification died in committee with the adjournment of a brief special session of the Legislature on March 7th, after a frustrated attempt for an immediate vote when the resolution was introduced on March 1st. In South Carolina, the amendment was rejected in the Senate on March 28th without a dissenting vote.

We have been assisting in the movement to

acquaint people with the far-reaching effect of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment and have sent out a considerable amount of literature to members of Legislatures and persons of influence.

We understand that another publication (not a textile journal) has been soliciting advertising from cotton mills upon a claim that they are active in the fight against the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, but the truth is that they have had absolutely nothing to do with the opposition, and we doubt if they even know the location of the opposition headquarters.

Champions of the amendment vociferously proclaim that their sole interest and object in urging ratification, and the only power conferred in the amendment, is to prevent the exploitation of little children in industry and dangerous occupations, when as a matter of fact the amendment clearly and specifically states that "the Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

There are no children employed in industry today and the real and only objectives of the Federal Child Labor Amendment is to give the U. S. Department an immense patronage through the appointment of an army of inspectors and to also give that department the right to control farm labor.

Additional Features of the Automobile Settlement

OUR attention has been called to two paragraphs in the statement issued by President Roosevelt at the time of the settlement of the proposed strike in automobile industry.

The paragraphs are as follows:

In cases where no lists of employees claiming to be represented have been disclosed to the employer, there shall be no basis for a claim of discrimination. No such disclosure in a particular case shall be made without specific direction of the President.

The Government makes it clear that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation. The Government's only duty is to secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint or intimidation from any source.

We particularly call attention to the statement that "*The Government makes it clear that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation.*"

Union organizers have been falsely telling mill operatives that President Roosevelt wished and, in fact, insisted that they join the United Textile Workers, which is a branch of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, but the above statement disproves their assertion.

It is not necessary for a cotton mill employee to join a union or pay dues in order to comply with the wishes of President Roosevelt.

Should there be a dispute between the employees and the management each group of the employees will be entitled to its proportional representation, and the employee who has refused to join a union and pay dues will have just as much representation and voice as the one who pays dues.

Nine Hundred Million Dollars

SOME weeks ago, when the government was making public the salaries of some of the officials of the larger corporations, we suggested that it would be only fair if the labor union officials were called upon for a similar accounting.

Since that time we have seen statements from several nationally known business leaders that the labor unions should be forced to incorporate and be made accountable for their receipts and disbursements just as all business companies are now accountable.

These statements pointed out that under present conditions, industry is directly responsible to the government for all its acts. If any company fails in any of its responsibilities to labor, as laid down in our laws, it is directly responsible to the law. On the other hand, there appears to be no check at all upon the actions of the labor unions. They are not responsible to anyone as far as we can see.

In connection with the financial affairs of the unions, we were very much interested in newspaper reports of a recent address of Father Coughlin, of radio fame. He stated that the American Federation of Labor collects from its members, thirty million dollars each year and that in the last thirty years, it had realized from dues collections, nine hundred million dollars.

Now, nine hundred million dollars is quite a tidy sum in anybody's money. If your business has earned that sum in the past thirty years, or had current earnings of thirty millions a year, the government would be proud to know you. And you'd have to keep a mighty accurate record of every penny of it and split it handsomely with the tax collectors.

No business can collect nine hundred million dollars and simply ignore the government. Even Al Capone couldn't do it.

The union, however, isn't bothered with being responsible to the government for its vast collections.

A new England friend of ours drops us this line:

Referring to your splendid editorial on this subject, it would seem to be very interesting for the people who pay this tremendous sum of money into the American Federation of Labor to know what becomes of it, what the salaries of the agitators are from Mr. Green down, what the bonuses are, etc. It seems to me that this is a subject that should be pursued. The workers are certainly entitled to know what becomes of their money.

Convention Season

THE convention season for the various textile associations was opened this week by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at its meeting in Charleston. The convention opened as this issue was going to press. The attendance was expected to set a new record for this organization.

Complete reports of the American convention will be published next week. The meeting was fraught with unusual interest because of the fact that the industry is nearing the end of its first year's operations under the textile code and mill men probably have more to talk about than they have ever had before.

Market Conditions Slow

TEXTILE manufacturers are naturally disappointed that the demand for their products is slow to revive after the long period of quiet trading. Most observers feel that the lack of buying is due to the influence outside of the industry, rather than to conditions within it.

The best information available shows that there is a strong potential demand for goods. Buyers who took large quantities in January and February are finding themselves in need of further supplies. They have, however, been influenced by the uncertainties in the general business situation, to defer buying until conditions are more settled.

The most encouraging factor in the present situation is that prices have been generally steady while business was so slow. Apparently the mills have made up their minds to keep a firm attitude.

We are hopeful that the situation at Washington will soon be cleared to the extent that business can pursue a more normal trend. The reports of changes in NRA regulations, especially those referring to shorter hours higher wages and other factors that would increase costs, have caused hesitation. The Wagner Bill, the Connery Bill, the Bankhead bill and the stock exchange legislation, have all contributed to the lack of market action.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—The assessment and equalization of the Kendall Mills (Addison plant) by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the year 1933, as stated by the auditor of Edgefield County, is \$140,100.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Strasburg Silk Mills, Inc., of Strasburg, Va., with capital of \$15,000, has been granted a charter by the State Corporation Commission to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in silk and synthetic products. Lena Gluck of New York City is president.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—Announcement is made here by the Calhoun Cotton Mills of the payment of \$1 a share on stock as recorded March 30th. The dividend was declared at a special meeting of the directors held on March 20th.

SPINDALE, N. C.—The Stonecutter Mills have started part of their mill on two shifts and hope to be running two full shifts by next Monday. The mill is rehiring many of the strikers who recently went on strike, taking them back in the order of their seniority.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Looms are to be transferred from one of the Burlington units of the J. Spencer Love Mills to the new mill building being erected here by local business interests. The Love group has leased this building, which is now nearing completion, and expects to have it ready for operation soon, under the name of the Greensboro Weaving Company.

ST. PAULS, N. C.—Cape Fear Manufacturing Company, Inc., with principal office at St. Pauls, has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of Secretary of State Stacey W. Wade at Raleigh, to engage in the business of textile manufacturers. Authorized capital stock \$100,000, subscribed stock \$15,000, by J. M. Butler, F. R. Keith, Spurgeon Kinlaw and others.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Contract for the construction of a new office building for the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company at the No. 1 Mill has been awarded the Price-Smith Company.

The office will occupy the space above the store. Included in the plans is a burglar-proof vault. The new management expects to get better co-ordination by reason of having the office located at one of the mills.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Dividends totalling \$250,000 were paid on or about April 1st by seven cotton mills of this section, although in some instances the dividends were not announced until this week.

Among the latest plants to declare dividends is Orr Mills, of Anderson, paying \$112,000 this year, half of which was distributed April 1st. Orr Mills preferred stock, incidentally, has doubled in value in the last few months, now being quoted at \$80.

Calhoun Mills, of Calhoun Falls, paid \$15,000, being a dividend of \$1 per share. Southern Franklin Processing Company paid a dividend of \$1.75 per share, totalling \$5,250.

Other dividends have been paid by Victor-Monaghan and Dunan.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Organization of the Paramount Hosiery Corporation of High Point, wholesale hosiery jobbers, under authorized capital of \$100,000 with \$15,000 subscribed by the incorporators, has been effected here. Owners of the business are Charles Abraham, E. C. Dillon, both of High Point, and A. M. Saie, of Danielson, Conn.

DARLINGTON, S. C.—The auditor of this county announces that the assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries by the South Carolina Tax Commission for Darlington County are as follows: Darlington, Darlington Manufacturing Company, \$490,000.

Hartsville, S. C., Hartsville Cotton Mill, \$338,000, and Hartsville Print and Dye Works, \$250,000.

The grand total for Darlington County aggregates \$1,078,000.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—The auditor of Abbeville County states that the assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the county for the year 1933 are as follows:

Abbeville, Abbeville Cotton Mill, \$165,000.

Calhoun Falls, S. C., Calhoun Mills, \$505,000.

Ware Shoals, S. C., Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, \$3,100 in Abbeville County, \$39,680 in Laurens County, and \$1,590,320 in Greenwood County, making a total for the three counties of \$1,633,100.

The grand total for Abbeville County aggregates \$673,100.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Announcement is made here that the Waynesboro unit of the du Pont Rayon Company has broken ground for the new unit.

With work on the new unit started, the matter of housing the additional operatives is still unsolved. A meeting was planned to be held by the City Council. However, this has not materialized and the problem will be brought before the board of directors of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce right away, when some plans may be formulated for a building program whereby the large number of additional operatives to be employed when the new unit is completed and put into operation may be able to secure proper homes. Three hundred and fifty or more additional operatives will be added to the payroll, and with their families it is estimated that a large number will need homes.

Cocker Sells Machinery in Scotland

The Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., of Gastonia, N. C., has recently received an order for machinery to be shipped to J. & P. Coats Co., Paisley, Scotland. The equipment will consist of gassing, warping, coiling, wrapping, unwrapping and splitting machinery for use in the finishing of thread yarns.

The Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., under the management of Geo. B. Cocker, have done considerable research and development work on dyeing and warping machinery.

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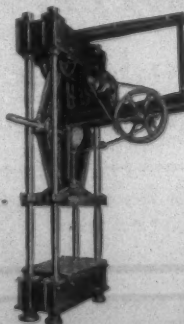
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Lane Mills Low Bidders On Army Denim Contract

Philadelphia, Pa.—Bids on 739,692 yards of unshrunk, blue denim, 28-inch, 2.20 yards per pound, were received at the Army Quartermaster Depot, Lane Cotton Mills Company, New Orleans, was low bidder at 15.5c per yard, with discount of 8 per cent ten days, making net price 14.26c.

Bids: Batavia Mills, 14.99c, 1 per cent, ten days, 100,000 yards delivered in thirty days and 100,000 each twenty days thereafter; Lane Cotton Mills, 15.5c, 8 per cent ten days, 200,000 yards in six days and 179,897 each seven days thereafter; S. B. Marks, on 458,442 yards at 15.85c, 2 per cent, delivery 250,000 yards in fourteen days and 125,000 each seven days thereafter; Cutter Manufacturing C., on 400,000 yards at 15.58c, 2 per cent, delivery 50,000 in twenty days and 50,000 each seven days thereafter; J. P. Stevens, 15.375c net, delivery 239,692 in seven days and 125,000 each seven days thereafter; McCampbell & Co., on 300,000 yards at 15.26c net, delivery 75,000 in fourteen days and 75,000 each seven days thereafter; Royal F. Spatz, on 500,000 yards at 16c, 6½ per cent ten days, delivered in ten days.

Bankhead Bill Ready

The Bankhead Bill for the regulation of cotton production was ready for the President's signature at the time of going to press.

The House Tuesday adopted the Senate-approved conference report, 235 to 105, and sent to the White House the measure to force farmers to keep cotton production in the coming crop year at 10,000,000 bales.

With few exceptions, the bill went to the President as the House originally passed it, the Senate having receded on its controversial proposal to exempt the first six bales from the 50 per cent tax imposed on production in excess of quotas.

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President Roosevelt recommended the bill in principle in a letter to Chairman Jones when the agriculture committee was considering it.

The measure was initiated by the Bankhead brothers of Alabama—Senator and Representative—after a poll of cotton farmers showed that about 95 per cent favored the plan.

CLAIMED BENEFITS

Its advocates claim it will aid the voluntary reduction program, stimulate prices and whittle down the large annual carryover of recent years.

As finally passed, its provisions may be extended for a second year by Presidential proclamation if two-thirds of the land owners, share croppers and tenants desire.

It levies a tax of 50 per cent of the current market price on cotton produced in excess of the quotas allotted on the basis of the average production in the past five years. The tax is not to be less than five cents a pound.

Long staple cotton is exempted in States in which production has not exceeded 250,000 bales in any one year in the last five.

On the adoption of the conference report eight Republicans and four Farmer-Laborites voted with 223 Democrats, including Speaker Rainey, for the report, and 28 Democrats, one Farmer-Laborite—Lundeen of Minnesota—joined 76 Republicans in opposition.

World Spinners Use More Indian Cotton

World cotton spinners used more Indian cotton during the first half of the current cotton season than during the first half of last season, according to a report issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. While the trend of Indian cotton consumption has been definitely upward since the second half of the 1931-32 cotton season, the use of Indian cotton is still subnormal, as indicated by the fact that consumption during the first half of this season was almost 400,000 bales below the average in the past five seasons. The world stock of Indian cotton at the end of January was somewhat larger than last year and the five-year average.

"World consumption of Indian cotton during the first six months of this season, that is, from August 1st to January 31st, totalled approximately 2,431,000 bales of approximately 400 pounds each," says the Exchange Service, "as compared with 2,153,000 bales in the corresponding period last season and an average of 2,814,000 bales from August 1st to January 31st in the past five seasons. Consumption of Indian cotton during the first half of this season was 278,000 bales larger than during the first half of last season, but it was 383,000 bales

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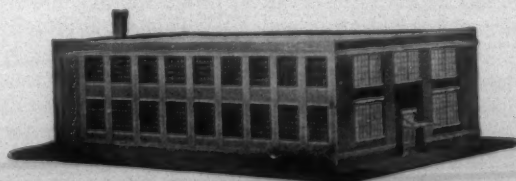
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smaller than the average from August 1st to January 31st in the past five seasons.

INCREASE GENERAL

"Indian mills used 1,155,000 bales, as compared with 1,251,000 in the corresponding six months of last season and an average of 1,141,000 from August through January in the past five seasons. The Orient, that is, Japan and China, consumed 754,000 bales, as against 518,000 bales last season and a five-season average of 978,000 bales. The Continent used 403,000 bales, as compared with 307,000 bales last season and a five-season average of 573,000 bales. British spinners used 114,000 bales, as against 66,000 bales last season and a five-season average of 105,000 bales. Domestic mills consumed 5,000 bales, as compared with 11,000 bales last season and a five-season average of 17,000 bales.

"The world stock of Indian cotton on January 31st, including the estimated unmarketed portion of the crop in the interior of India, was approximately 6,087,000 bales of 400 pounds each as compared with 5,337,000 bales on January 31st last year, and an average of 5,784,000 bales on January 31st in the past five years. The end-January world stock this year was 750,000 bales larger than a year ago, and 303,000 bales larger than the average in the past five years.

Fashion Group Exhibition

New York.—Six major rayon, acetate and cuprammonium textile products of the United States, four leading fabric houses, two makers of sheet cellulose material, four jewel houses using "man-made" stones and settings, one prominent soap company co-operating with the textile industries, one leading cosmetic company, one dress house, and four magazines are contributors to The Fashion Group's Exhibition of "Fashions and Home Furnishings in Contemporary 'Man-Made Materials,'" April 2nd to 29th.

Many new fashion trends are displayed in the collection of clothes shown. The fabric gamut includes transparent and cut velvets, bas relief and applique materials; flat, pebble and ribbed crepes; silvete prints, basquet weaves in new versions; plain, novelty, blister, sheer and heavy satins; plain weaves and nubbed weaves, small and large floral and geometric prints, stripes in straight and diagonal diversions, shirtwaist, tie, and foulard fabrics.

Accessories including gloves, hats, shoes, jewels, and cosmetic accessories and toiletries are displayed throughout the many scenes in relation to time of day and occasion.

Tables, chairs, home bars, golf clubs, automobile interiors, and such things as gear shift handles, men's canes, cocktail sets, clocks, masseur equipment, weather guides, radios, picnic hampers and bridge tables appear in appropriate settings all made from materials of age unknown to mankind a few years ago.

The companies representing the fiber, plastic, jewelry, dress, soap and cosmetic industries of the country, and magazines include DuPont Rayon Co., The Viscose Co., Tennessee-Eastman Corp., Bakelite Corp., American Bemberg Corp., Bourjois, Inc., American Glanzstoff Corp., American Enka Corp., Revolite Corp., Formica Insulation Co., Skenandoa Corp., H. R. Mallinson & Co., Susquehanna Silk Mills, DuPont Cellophane Co., Trifari, Krussman & Fishel, Inc., Cohn Rosenberger, D. Lisner & Co., Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co., Proctor & Gamble, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Fabrikoid Division, The Dry Goods Economist, Wilson & Bradbury, Harper's Bazaar, Good Housekeeping, and Vogue.

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Importance of Co-Operation Between Mills and Cotton Breeders

(Continued from Page 7)

as well adapted to the manufacture of heavy duty tire fabrics as the foreign cotton being brought in at considerably higher prices for this purpose. These superior American cottons are recent products of scientific breeding and are not yet produced in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. It seems likely that it will be several years before the demand for cotton for the manufacture of heavy duty tire fabrics can be supplied from American sources if the breeders and distributors of the variety from which most of this tire fabric cotton comes have to rely exclusively upon their own resources.

It is rather discouraging to note from the statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that only 6,100 bales out of 12,300,000 ginned to December 1st were of 1¼" on longer staple (4,700 bales of Pimas in addition to this were ginned in the Southwest). Although considerable cotton just shy of the government standard for 1¼" is used for tire fabric manufacture, it is quite evident that there is a woeful shortage in cotton of American production suited to the use of this branch of the textile industry.

LONG STAPLE COTTON

As the long staple industry is absolutely dependent on continuous and highly intelligent plant breeding and the regular distribution of new pedigreed strains of seed, and as American growers have been, and still are, willing to accept several cents per pound less for their best staples than must be paid for Egyptians of comparable spinning value, it is quite evident that the tire fabric people in their own interests should extend encouragement and co-operation to the breeders responsible for the origin and maintenance of American varieties having the desired characters.

I would bespeak the interest and co-operation of the tire cotton industry in the matter of improving ginning. The investigations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that there is a great variation in the efficiency of gin work. At best the saw gin somewhat reduces the average length of the fibre of the cotton ginned. The longer the cotton the worse the damage. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is doing fine work in trying to improve gin plants and technique. But improvement in the preparation of cotton would go forward at a much more rapid rate if the whole cotton trade were informed as to the enormous damage now being done to the crop, would discriminate more rigidly between the well ginned and the poorly ginned, and would extend co-operation and support to those who are outstanding in the field of cotton preparation.

NEED BETTER GINNING

Although we have spent a great deal of money on our own commercial gins, we have been unable to secure results that are satisfactory to us. Year after year we go into the fields and determine the lint length of the seed cotton of certain varieties on the stalk, only to have it classified a week or two later when picked and ginned as ⅛" or more shorter, if of long staple varieties, and 1/32" to 1/16" shorter if of varieties of the medium or shorter staples.

It is not an over-statement to say that every man connected with the cotton industry has much to learn about this wonderful raw material and its characters. Few have any conception of the possibilities of the improvement of this natural fibre through the scientific and discriminating application of natural law. I take it to be

the property duty of our Department of Agriculture to do the purely scientific and investigational work for the information of the breeder and also to test and, in effect, certify the work of the breeder for the protection of the public.

The cotton breeder should apply himself to the production of varieties which meet the requirements of growers and spinners. (The grower requires but one thing—maximum money value per acre.) The spinner's requirements are very varied. Always, however, he requires a low percentage of waste and high spinning efficiency in his raw material no matter what his requirements may be of length, strength, diameter or color of fibre.

It must be quite clear to all that the interests of the entire cotton trade will be best served by a friendly co-operation between every branch of the industry and especially between manufacturer and plant breeder, for the one must look to the other to originate and propagate varieties which will best meet his needs.

LABORATORY NEEDED

It would be immensely helpful to both plant breeding and manufacturing if the Bureau of Agricultural Economics could be provided with a well-equipped laboratory here in Washington in which Dr. Webb could supplement and verify the excellent work he is now doing on the properties of cotton fibres. Cotton breeding would advance far more rapidly and results would be more valuable and accurate if the spinning qualities of all new strains could be determined before they were increased for distribution. I hope every cotton breeder and every cotton manufacturer will try to impress upon the government the value to the industry of such an addition to the equipment of the Bureau.

World Cotton Production Totals 24,913,000 Bales, Exchange Service Says

Washington.—Consumption of cotton in the United States for March was approximately 543,690 bales as compared with 495,183 bales for the corresponding month last year, the Bureau of the Census announced.

Consumption for the eight months through March 31st was 3,945,304 bales against 3,748,573 bales for the same time last year.

Cotton on hand March 31st, in the United States, was 1,649,807 bales against 1,343,114 bales in 1933. Cotton in public storage and at compresses was 7,852,780 bales compared with 8,901,203 bales last year.

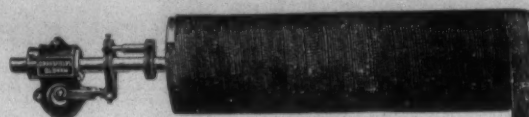
Cotton spindles active during March were 26,503,876 against 23,480,134 active spindles last year.

Following are the amounts of cotton consumed during March in different sections of the United States. Figures in parentheses denote consumption figures for the same month last year: Cotton-growing States, 429,441 (413,292); New England States, 97,783 (69,599); all other States, 16,466 (12,292).

Cotton on hand in consuming establishments March 31st in these sections: Cotton-growing States, 1,278,944 bales (1,066,271); New England States, 305,531 bales (225,290); all other States, 65,332 (51,553).

Cotton in public storage and at compresses in these sections: Cotton-growing States, 7,502,509 (8,403,839); New England States, 255,579 bales (291,419); all other States, 94,692 (205,945).

Cotton spindles active during March: Cotton-growing States, 17,943,782 (16,725,620); New England States, 7,838,186 (6,100,528); all other States, 721,908 (601,986).



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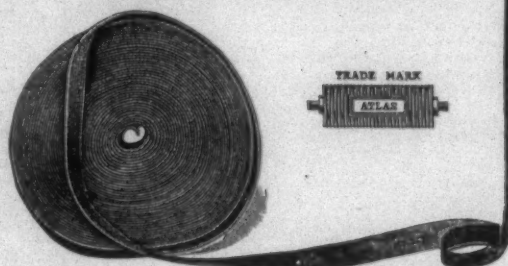
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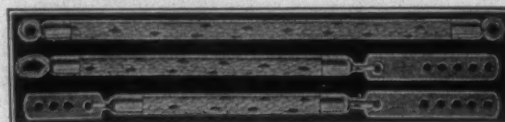
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Charged With Seeking Out-of-State Workers

Greensboro, N. C.—A. J. Cobert, bearing letters of introduction stating he is soliciting workers for the Mission Hosiery Mills, Inc., Los Angeles, to be used as strike breakers, is held in Greensboro on charges of soliciting workers for out-of-State employment without having paid the \$500 State and \$300 city licenses required for such solicitation.

Cobert's case was set for hearing, and his bond was fixed at \$1,000. Authorities say if Cobert pays the \$800 license fees and the cost of the action, he is likely to escape the \$500 fine, of six months' imprisonment, or both, provided under the statute.

Cobert arrived here several days ago and advertised for heelers and footers. At the time of his arrest he was preparing to depart for Los Angeles with a bus load of 35 workers. Cobert was arrested, but the bus load of workers departed for Los Angeles.

Delaware, Du Pont Get Pigment Yarn Rights From Tubize

Tubize Chatillon Corporation has granted licenses to Delaware Rayon Company and Du Pont Company, Inc., to manufacture and sell rayon yarn under the delustering patents controlled by them, it was made known by John E. Bassill, president of Tubize.

Under these agreements, Tubize receives royalties from past use of the process, and also future royalties for a term of years, it is learned.

Some time ago Tubize Chatillon terminated an infringement suit against Industrial Rayon Corporation by a settlement of differences out of court under which Industrial Rayon Corporation was also granted a license.

Tubize Chatillon Corporation is now engaged in active negotiations with other rayon producing companies relative to granting further licenses.

Comment in the trade was that the use of dull yarns of the pigment type, such as are covered by this patent, probably would increase now that various companies had settled the patent matter and would feel free to produce greater quantities of them. In the past certain of the producers had restricted their production of pigment type rayons, this being a contributing reason for the market being short of the dull yarn types.

1933 Cotton Grades Equal Earlier Crop, With Longer Staple

Washington.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that the 1933 cotton crop was about the same in grade and slightly longer in staple as compared with the crop of 1932.

Throughout the season a smaller proportion of the higher grades of white cotton, strict middling or above, has been ginned than last year. On the other hand there was a larger proportion of extra white cotton ginned, most of which was of the higher grade.

WANTED—A first-class carder and spinner. A man who knows his business and can get production and a good manager of help. Must be young and understand modern methods, otherwise please do not answer. Y. W. C., care Textile Bulletin.

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Mills Plan To Spend Millions for Plant Improvement

(Continued from Page 3)

Act and its imposition of unbearable liabilities and the assured prejudice to conduct of corporate business with serious and destructive penalties.' The same thought runs throughout these replies.

"The difficulty with all these legislative obstacles is that they operate cumulatively along with other heavy burdens such as those imposed by the processing and other taxes to push further and further into the background any hope to the owners of these enterprises of profit from their investments and take from these owners, to an increasing degree, the benefits and rights of ownership and management.

"Business men generally and the cotton textile mill executives in particular have co-operated loyally in the National Recovery program. They have taken risks in order to increase wages and to reduce hours. The opinions developed in this inquiry lead inevitably to the conclusion that the time has come for co-operation with industry by the Government, not only by the NRA, which from the first has been loyally given, but from the legislative department from which these threats to further progress are emanating."

Urges Equalization Fund To Aid Export Trade in Textiles

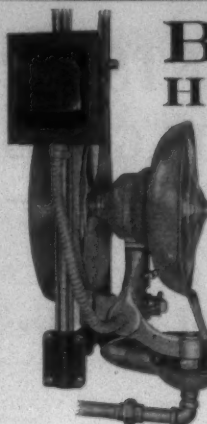
(Continued from Page 10)

mentioned shipments were about 1,200,000 pounds monthly relative to 800,000 pounds in January, 1933, and 378,000 pounds in January, 1934.

"While the falling off in exports previous to July, 1933, was largely accounted for by results of the depression, yet since that time the situation has changed for the worst for other reasons, particularly the much greater increased costs in this country relative to those in competitive export countries. This was most helpful to our Japanese competitors in their intensive and successful campaign to increase cotton goods exports. Unfortunately the depreciation in the value of the dollar, which has been helpful to exports in some industries, has not been of benefit in textile exports as the currency in our best markets is based on dollar valuation.

URGE AID FOR EXPORTERS

"This Association, whose members export about 75 per cent of all the cotton piece goods from this country, has urged Government officials to seriously consider our problems in its negotiations of trade agreements with Latin-American countries and further tariff protection in the Philippines. However, to build up our export business in cotton goods we distinctly need an equalization fund to enable us to compete with other countries and it is estimated that the very modest sum of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 would have this result. Owing to the very special problems of our industry the source of such a fund might be from compensatory taxes laid on competing fabrics and we urge your continued efforts in using your influence not only with Government officials but also to help inform the growers of cotton through their organizations and trade press so we may obtain the much-needed relief promptly and thus avoid the handicap to the entire industry should our export business be practically wiped out."



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was little change in the cotton goods market last week. Both buyers and sellers continued a waiting attitude, with hope that the situation in Washington, which has been checking business, will soon be cleared up. Those who feel that the industry may have to adopt a shorter week, or increase present wage scales, feel that in either event there will be a rush to place orders again before the increase in manufacturing costs become effective.

In spite of the prolonged period of light buying, prices have generally held steady and mills have been refusing to accept lower prices for future delivery.

Wide print cloth sales for the week were insignificant. Much more significant were the sales which were not made. All through the week buyers sought 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s at less than 6¼c, and were unsuccessful. Second hands moved out scattered lots of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s at 6¾c but their offerings were insufficient to meet even the small demand, and first hands did about as much business at 6¾c.

Carded broadcloths turned in a perplexing and unsatisfactory performance for the week. Carefully nursed along, the market for 80x60s and 100x60s had gradually improved during weeks of quiet in the rest of the gray goods market—Prices were firmly established at 7½c and 9½c, respectively. On the 100x60s, quick goods had been fairly well cleaned up and fully half the sellers had moved their asking price to 9¾c.

Ine fine goods, standard constructions were taken in only minor amounts for fill-in purposes. While it appeared that overstocks in the hands of second hands had been pretty well disposed of, there was no appreciable improvement in the call for new goods. Combed lawns and organdies were unquestionably taken in larger quantities than buyers had immediate need for, and in view of this situation the amount of second hand selling in the past few weeks has been smaller than might have been expected.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 27-in., 64x60s	4⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9⅞
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8⅞
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½
Denims	16
Dress gingham	15
Staple gingham	9
Standard prints	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Only a small volume of business was done in yarns during the week. Buyers have been perplexed by the many difficulties surrounding trading and were inclined to wait until they get a clearer picture of the market become covering more than their most pressing needs. Most orders were small and covered spot and nearby requirements only. Demand for knitting yarns continued to be better than for the weaving counts, but there was no sustained buying in any quarter.

Spinners offering ply combed peeler yarns have lately stiffened their asking prices. From some up-State Pennsylvania localities, reports have emanated regarding some very low-priced offers of combed peeler yarns for knitters. These reports have been ascertained to have been largely without foundation.

Good grades of carded weaving and knitting yarn, spun from dependable cotton, have not suffered in price during the last two weeks, although they have been bought in no great volume. This includes not only double carded yarns but also the output of slow carded, where good quality cotton is used. Specifications for deliveries of such yarns are reported to be holding up well.

As for ordinary quality cotton sale yarns, distributors emphasize that, in considering quoted prices, the trade should keep firmly in mind that, when a yarn is designated as ordinary quality, there is bound to be a variation in prices. However, even as to this classification, it is claimed there are no large stocks of unsold yarns on hand.

The anticipated pick-up in carded yarns has not occurred and meanwhile the market is in the buyer's favor. Dealers are reluctant to quote lower prices and yet it seems no difficult matter for buyers in need of yarns to obtain prompt shipments at a half a cent a pound or more below current asking prices. Dealers' stocks, however, are being steadily depleted and as these become smaller a stiffer price situation is expected. Demand for combed yarns has also been very quiet but some interest has been seen in the lower count carded yarns for woollens and cotton warp worsteds.

Southern Single Warps			
10s	28	30s	36 1/2-37
12s	28 1/2	40s	44-45
14s	29	40s ex.	47
16s	29 1/2	50s	51
20s	31		
24s	34 1/2	Duck yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
30s	36-36 1/2	8s	28
		10s	29
		12s	30
		16s	31
		20s	32
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	28	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
10s	28 1/2	and 4-ply	25
12s	29	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
16s	30 1/2	and 4-ply	26
20s	31 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	34	and 4-ply	27 1/2
26s	35		
30s	36 1/2-37	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
30s ex.	39	8s, 1-ply	22
		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22 1/2
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
8s	27 1/2	12s, 2-ply	23 1/2
10s	28	16s, 2-ply	27
12s	28 1/2	20s, 2-ply	29 1/2
14s	29	30s, 2-ply	35
16s	29 1/2	36s, 2-ply	39
20s	30 1/2		
24s	34 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	36	8s	27 1/2
30s	36 1/2-37	10s	28
36s	41 1/2	12s	28 1/2
40s	44	14s	29
		16s	29 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	30
8s	27 1/2	20s	30 1/2
10s	28	22s	31 1/2
12s	28 1/2	24s	32 1/2
14s	29	26s	33 1/2
16s	29 1/2	28s	34 1/2
20s	30	30s	35 1/2-36
24s	33 1/2		
26s	34 1/2		

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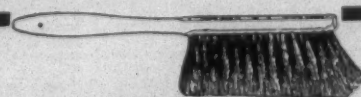
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Adolff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

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Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

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Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga. Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denevr, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Glinn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., E. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 666, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 702 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 989, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. E., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1333, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, An-

niston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Keister Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep. J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 287 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R. Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 25 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 4 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C. Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C. Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C.; also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Textile Securities

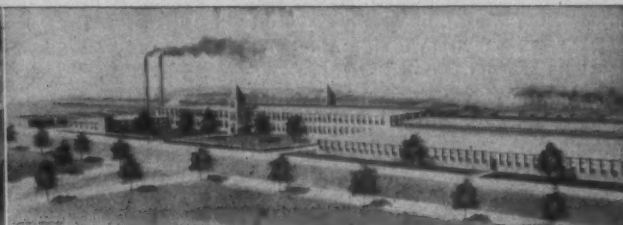
Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.
Spartanburg, S. C.

April 14, 1934.

	\$ Per Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	—	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	35	—
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	7	13
Arcadia Mills	—	—	10
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	—	—	20
Arkwright Mills	—	—	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	—	—
(Par, \$5)	1	27	31
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	—	—	120
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7% pfd.	7 1/2	80	—
Belton Mills (Par, \$25)	—	8	11

Belton Mills, pfd.	2 1/2	49	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	80	85
Brandon Corp., A	—	37	41
Brandon Corp., B	—	6	9
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos Co. (Par, \$25)	1	10	12
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	6	74	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	79	85
Columbus Mfg. Co.	6	65	75
Cowpens Mills	—	20	25
D. E. Converse Co.	5	60	—
Dallas Mfg. Co.	—	17	23
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	3	7
Drayton Mills	—	10	—
Duncan Mills	8	125	135
Duncan Mills, pfd.	7	97	101
Eagle & Phenix Mills	—	45	55
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	45	55
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	—	40	50
Fairforest Finishing Co., Serial Notes	6 1/2	90	100
Florence Mills	4	40	50
Florence Mills, pfd.	7	85	95
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par, \$50)	—	20	23
Gainesville Cotton Mills	—	40	45
Glenwood Mills	6	70	80
Gossett Mills	5	47	55
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	50	65
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par, \$20)	—	13	15
Hamrick Mills	—	40	50
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6*	70	—
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	7	63	68
Inman Mills	6	60	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	7	80	—
Judson Mills, A pfd.	7 1/2	70	—
Judson Mills, B pfd.	—	58	—
King, John P., Mfg. Co.	—	50	60
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	55	65
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	40	50
Lydia Cotton Mills, Serial Notes	7	85	90
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	80
Marlboro Mills (Par, \$20)	—	12	14
Mills Mill, pfd.	—	66	75
Molloy Mfg. Co., pfd.	7	86	—
Monarch Mills	6	64	71
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	12	16
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	60	75
Norris Cotton Mills	4	25	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	37	—
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	7	80	85
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	30	38
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	65	70
Pickens Cotton Mills	8	80	90
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	105	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	20	23
Riverside & Dan River Mills (Par, \$25)	—	6	9
Riverside & Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	65	70
Saxon Mills	—	13	22
Sibley Mfg. Co.	—	20	30
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	—	18	21
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	7	84	88
Southern Bleachery, Serial Notes	7	99	101
Southern Franklin Process (No Par)	—	3	7
Southern Franklin Process, pfd.	7	95	100
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	—	40	50
Spartan Mills	8	95	—
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	—	—	60
Union-Buttall Mills (Par, \$10)	—	8	10
Union-Buttall Mills, 1st pfd.	1 1/2	73	80
Union-Buttall Mills, 2nd 2nd pfd.	—	23	25
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	6	66	68
Victor-Monaghan Co.	6	60	64
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	7	105	—
Wallace Mfg. Co.	—	55	60
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	55	65
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75	80
Wellington Mills (No Par)	—	8	—
Wellington Mills, pfd.	6	67	—
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	10	13
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds			
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	—	—	5
Clinchfield Coal Corp., pfd.	—	25	35
Piedmont & Northern Southeastern Express Co.	5	65	75
Taylor-Colquitt Co. (No Par)	1	19	21
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	7	96	—

*Plus extra.
†Plus back dividends.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

LANCASTER, S. C.

ONE OF THE LARGEST, IF NOT THE LARGEST, MILLS IN THE SOUTH, UNDER ONE ROOF—EMPLOYS MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE AND MAKES MORE THAN ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND YARDS OF CLOTH PER WEEK.

Always before on my visits to Lancaster, I have been in such a hurry that there was little time to get acquainted; but this time was different. Besides getting a big list of subscribers among the key men, I met lots of the ladies in the village, and found them busy with spring cleaning, planting gardens and flowers, sewing, cooking and doing the thousand and one things that go to make happy homes.

Many have been here for thirty years, and still more for twenty-five, twenty, and ten years. They are faithful and loyal to their employers, and speak in terms of highest praise of Captain Springs, the president and treasurer, F. Gordon Cobb, general manager, and superintendents, C. C. Brigman, B. L. Still, and other leaders in this big plant.

A CHANCE TO OWN THEIR HOMES

Captain Springs has started a venture that bids fair to meet with the hearty support of interested parties. Houses are being built on a new development not very far out in the country, each house to have a few acres of land, and sold at a very reasonable price to operatives, who pay for them just like rent, with no interest mounting up. This is something we have long wanted to see done, and we rejoice with the operatives in this grand chance to own their homes. Captain Springs is to be heartily congratulated for this venture, which we are sure will cause many to rise up and call him blessed.

A BIG COMMUNITY HOUSE

There is a big community house in front and near the mill, where a registered nurse, Miss Nivey, is in charge. She gives first aid to those who have cuts or are in need of attention from accidents in the mill, and makes sure that no infection takes place.

Domestic science, textile and other classes are being taught in this big building—the shorter working period giving operatives a chance to improve themselves in various lines of study. A swimming pool and pretty park are located between the Community House and the mill office, and in summer this is one of the most popular spots in the entire city.

A FINE BALL TEAM

We will show a few pictures next week of operatives, here, and had hoped to have one of the ball team, but

failed to get it. T. H. Morton is president and manager. It was rumored that Superintendent Joe Cobb, of Langley, was to bring his team up for a game with the Lancaster boys last Saturday; dire threats to give them a licking must have frightened the Langley team, for they failed to arrive.

THE CARD ROOM KEY MEN

B. P. Adams is general overseer of carding. He and his charming wife entertained Uncle Hamp and Aunt Becky one day at dinner in their lovely home on Brooklyn Avenue.

The following key men on first shift, carding, signed up for The Bulletin a year: J. N. Steele, M. J. Roach, Fred Hunter, S. F. Faulkenbury, J. B. Funderburke (he is a college graduate and athlete; was two years on North Carolina All-State football team). The above are all overhaulers. E. C. Sowell and Robie Garriss, section men; H. I. Richburg and Glenn Powell, card grinders; S. T. Catoe and Harvey Robertson, oilers; Oscar Huggins, timekeeper; Walter Danhoff, second hand, was already paid in advance.

On second shift carding, J. D. Lokey is overseer; C. H. Carpenter is assistant overseer; S. L. Collins, second hand; Harvey Taylor and A. J. Gaskey, section men; K. B. Collins, Harold Baker, J. Roy Stogner, G. R. Goude, E. H. Ghant, Troy Robinson, Eugene Gillis, H. J. Catoe, Willie Knight, E. H. Martin and Edward McManus are other progressive young men who are interested in reading and keeping posted on textiles.

SPINNING AND SPOOLING

R. P. Barton is general overseer; C. D. Baker, overseer warp spinning; K. B. Brigman, overseer filling spinning; F. V. Privett, overseer spooling and warping; Jake Sanders, W. H. Simmons and H. K. Merritt, section men in warp spinning; A. E. Flynn and Joe Hunter, section men in spooling.

R. R. Templeton is overseer No. 2 filling on second shift; S. E. Clark, D. H. Sears, Eugene Varnadore, J. D. Sanders, D. W. Stratton, W. J. Phillips and Herbert Sinclair are section men; R. F. Brown is assistant overseer in No. 3 spinning, and G. E. Knight is section man in No. 1 spinning.

R. R. Templeton, overseer, has a boy 16 years old, who will finish High School the 25th of May. William is a son that his parents have every reason to be proud of, and we feel sure he will make a name for himself in the future.

SOME AMAZING FACTS

We can't finish Lancaster write-up this week, but have about space enough to give a few cloth room notes.

J. W. Mahaffey, overseer cloth room, has been here 35 years, and overseer since 1907. C. C. McJunkin is the able second hand. This big cloth room employs 75 operatives; there are 23 inspecting machines, eight folders, seven Hermas Shearing machines and three presses.

Production is something around 303,522 pounds per week, or one million, two hundred and forty-six thousand, two hundred and forty-seven yards per week! Whew! Looks like enough cloth to wrap the whole world up in! More about Lancaster next week.

MARION, N. C.

CLINCHFIELD MFG. CO.

Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C., are located near the main highway just outside the city limits. Found everything inside the mill and out just as pretty as can be. They have recently finished painting inside the mills in snow white with a border about four feet high at the base, done in alumin finish.

Every spinning frame in No. 1 plant has been changed to individual motor drives. One can stand at one end of this room and "spot" anyone that might be wanted.

In the yard surrounding both mills are a flock of sheep and a couple of good sized Adirondack deer that Supt. T. H. Henderson says are the "best lawn mowers" that can be had.

The overseers in Plants Nos. 1 and 2 are: R. O. Wylie, general overseer weaving Nos. 1 and 2; E. U. Reel, second No. 1 day; C. B. Shippey, second No. 1 night; H. Y. Adkins, second No. 2 day; T. W. Riddle, second No. 2 night.

In the card room Nos. 1 and 2 are: O. C. Copeland, general overseer; Hubert Leaster, second No. 1 day; W. F. Sigmon, second No. 1 night; Holson Davis, second No. 2 day and Joe Buckner, second No. 2 night.

Spinning Room: Joe F. Miller, general overseer Nos. 1 and 2; Jim Arrowood, second No. 1 day; F. B. Parris, second No. 1 night; V. E. Price, second No. 2 day, and R. E. Loudermilk, second No. 2 night.

Cloth Room: Jas. B. Laughlin, overseer, assisted by W. E. Maddox No. 1 and A. H. Finley No. 2.

Machine Shop: C. W. Wilson is master mechanic, assisted by A. U. Wall No. 1 day; C. W. Green No. 1 night and Enoch Brooks No. 2 night.

KERSHAW, S. C.

KERSHAW COTTON MILLS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE AND GROW.

Every time we visit one of the Springs chain of mills we are amazed to see the rapid strides in progress accomplished since our last visit. Kershaw Cotton Mills have started up the road toward Lancaster, and are now not so far from Heath Springs, formerly about seven miles from Kershaw.

B. C. Baker, superintendent, is one of the most likable and efficient among the large group of leaders in these mills, and was for a time with the mills at Lancaster, before being made superintendent of the Kershaw plant. His executive ability, artistic temperament and love of the beautiful, given full rein by Captain Elliott White Springs, president, has brought about amazing results in and around Kershaw Mills.

Handsome new offices are snugly tucked in the basement under one of the towers—or rather, back of it—

and the old office near the pretty pond and cooling-spray system has been done away with.

The grounds about the mill have been graded and planted in lawn grass, and shrubbery has been set about the mill walls and entrances. Mr. Baker has one of the prettiest walks in his yard we have ever seen, made of cement slabs topped with white ebbs—a design all his own. Grass between these blocks make a lovely contrast.

Inside the mill, like all of the mills belonging to the Springs group, everything in the way of modern machinery and convenience is arranged with the thought of making work lighter and in every way pleasant for the operatives, who have every reason to be thankful that they are with such a progressive mill company. Capt. Elliott White Springs is a real benefactor, giving employment to thousands who might otherwise be without work.

And, thanks to the mill executives and the powers at Washington, who, together planned the Textile Code, mill people are now getting a square deal, and there are no strings tied to it—no union dues to pay—and benefits are far greater than any union ever promised.

A new Second Baptist Church will probably be among the new buildings that confront us on our next visit to Kershaw Cotton Mills. The people are buying brick and hauling them to the church ground, paying for them as they go. Fifty-five thousand are now on the grounds.

A ball park and a grandstand are under way and will soon be ready for the grandest of sports—baseball.

OVERSEERS

M. A. Crolley is overseer sarding, L. T. Bowers, second hand; T. A. Sweatt, card grinder; L. F. Adams, overseer spinning; A. B. Adams, second hand in spooling; Ben Phillips, section man; J. E. Deaton is overseer spinning, second shift; O. P. Lowery, second hand in spooling; O. W. Horton and Harvey Twitty, live-wire section men in spinning; J. T. Chalmers, overseer weaving, with C. T. Catoe, second hand; H. E. Conyers, overseer second shift weaving; E. B. Chandler, overseer power.

Biggest Cotton Season in Years is Under Way

A check in the New York markets made this week by the Cotton-Textile Institute gives confirmation to earlier expectations that the approaching summer will witness an unprecedented popularity of cottons. "The demand for cotton piece goods is simply phenomenal," said one prominent resident buyer, "and orders and reorders for cotton dresses are tremendous." Other New York buying offices tell the same story. Rush deliveries are requested, evidence that consumer demand has already started, not only in the South and Southwest but in other sections of the country, where ordinarily it comes later in the season.

Both sports cottons and sheer cottons are strong sellers, with the demand for the latter growing as the weather becomes warmer. Printed muslins, dimities, pique voiles, and organdies are all volume numbers. Not in years has there been such a call for white organdie graduation dresses.

Cotton ready-to-wear manufacturers are well organized for volume production this season and it is expected that all stores in their current orders will have provided adequately and with unusually complete assortments for scheduled promotions during National Cotton Week, May 14th to 19th.

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Complete roller covering shop equipment, including cutters, grinders, etc. Splendid condition, modern in every respect. Or will lease to responsible party including space in brick building. Center of Piedmont Section. Address Roller Shop, care Textile Bulletin.

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For further information communicate G. F. W., care Textile Bulletin.

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12—100 Spindle Model 101 Foster Cone winders equipped for wooden cones, in excellent condition; can be seen by appointment. Box 1276, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as preparatory department foreman or fixer who is young and willing worker. Experienced on rayon, crepes, etc. Am also A-1 cone winder and doubler man. Strictly sober, excellent references. Go anywhere. K. A. B., care Textile Bulletin.

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Smith Seeking Cotton Census

Washington. — Senator Smith is continuing his efforts to have a census taken of water packed, gin cut and perishable fiber cotton which is now counted in the carryover. The senior South Carolina Senator believes there is a large quantity of this type cotton which is of no commercial value, but which is counted in the carryover and thereby used to beat down the price for spinnable cotton.

Senator Smith said it should be classed as "left-over cotton." He is framing a resolution directing the census be made and which will provide the necessary appropriation.

"Soapless Soaps"

"Soapless Soaps" was the subject of an address delivered recently in New York City by Samuel Lenher, of the Organic Chemicals Department of the du Pont Company, before the American Institute of the City of New York. These new soaps, which are said to show all the properties of common soaps and can be used under conditions where common soaps do not act, are being produced from raw materials by synthetic processes. They were discovered in Ger-

many by the Deutsche Hydrierwerks and H. Th. Boehme Company; and are being manufactured in America by the du Pont Company. They are being sold by Proctor & Gamble Co., the National Aniline Company, and the du Pont Company under the trade name of "Gardinol."

As explained by Mr. Lenher, the new soaps are produced from natural fats or oils by reducing the fatty acids to the corresponding fatty alcohols. These alcohols are reacted with sulfuric acid, and the alcohol sulfate is neutralized with caustic soda to form the fat alcohol sulfate—which is the new soap. Two of the important points stressed in Mr. Lenher's talk were that the fat alcohol sulfates or new soaps form soluble salts in hard water so that the ring around the bath tub, and the graying and dulling of textile fabrics due to the gray soap curds in hard water are no longer problems.

Rayon Less Active

Although shipments of rayon yarns from mills to consumers for the first quarter of 1934 were substantially above total shipments for the corresponding period last year, the movement during March registered a downward trend, according to the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

The March index of average daily rayon deliveries is calculated to be 344, which represents a pronounced decline from the revised February index of 423, states the publication. Corrected to seasonal variation, the March index continued the decline which began in January.

"Shipments of rayon during the first quarter of 1934 averaged 385 as compared with an average of 282 for the same quarter of 1933," adds the paper. "Thus the rate of shipments for this year was 37 per cent ahead of last year. This fact, plus the balancing effect of the February acetate price cut on the intra-rayon price structure, would not indicate any immediate pressure on rayon prices generally. Of course, the pressure of lower silk prices may become a more serious matter in the future, but up to the present time the diversion of demand from rayon to silk in the woven goods field has not reached serious proportions."

"We maintain our view, as expressed in the past few months, that March and April levels for general business will be steadily higher, but that the textile industry will have a declining, extra-seasonal tendency after its March or April peak."

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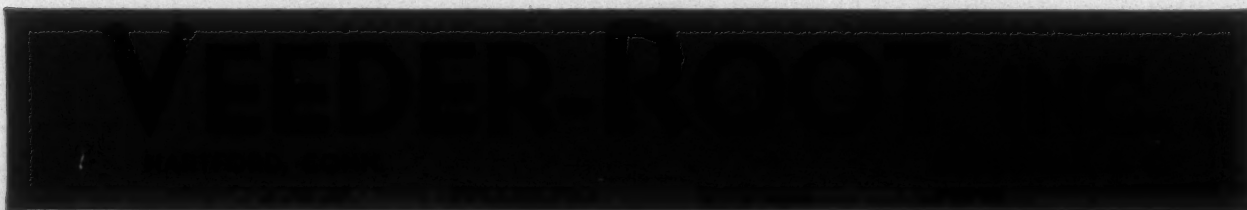
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